THE DAILY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

Penniman, Reed & Co.,

AT GAZETTE BUILDING

No. 66 Fifth Street.

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TERMS:

Single Copies..... 3 cents.
Delivered by carrier, (per week)..... 15 cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..... $8.00.
Liberal reductions to Newsboys and Agents

CITY ITEMS.

Great Revolution
Now at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Every Description
Of Boys' Shoes, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

An Interesting Question,
Go to the Opera House Shoe Store and learn it.

Every Description
Of Men's Shoes at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Every Description
Of Children's Shoes, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

The Best Assortment
Of Gums in the city, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Every Description
Of Women's Shoes, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

All the Shoes
At the Opera House Shoe Store are good. We sell nothing else.

Men's Dress Calf Boots,
New York, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh make, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Calf Boots
Sold at nearly one-half the cost of manufacturing them. Opera House Shoe Store.

Arctic Overshoes,
Impregnable against water under any circumstances. Opera House Shoe Store.

English and Scotch Ales and Porter.
English and Scotch Ales and Porter from the celebrated breweries of Allsops, Byass & Jeffries, which are acknowledged to produce the finest malt liquors in the world, is sold by the single bottle, dozen or cask, by McClarran & McKennan, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street.

Great Bargains in Ladies' Furs.
At the extensive and popular ladies' Fur House of WM. FLEMING, No. 139 Wood street, At this establishment can be seen one of the finest and largest stocks of ladies and misses furs ever offered for sale in this city, consisting of full sets of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, German Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Boston Berthas; also, Gay's Patent Excelsior Muff. The above goods are sold in sets or single articles at lower prices than at any other house in the city. Call and examine our stock.

WM. FLEMING, No. 139 Wood street.

TELEGRAMS.

[By the Merchants' National Telegraph Co.]

Slide on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.
Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MANONING, (Pa.,) Oct. 31.—A heavy slide, occasioned by the late heavy rains, took place on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, above Manoning, Tuesday morning, covering the grading for some distance and carrying away the poles of the Merchants' National Telegraph Line, but interrupting their communications for a few hours only. A force was immediately busy in removing the slide, and the work on the railroad will be but little delayed. E.

[By the Merchants' National Telegraph Company.]

From Oil City.
Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, Oct. 31, 1866.

River about six feet and rising. Weather cold and snowing. Oil market dull.

FROM CANADA.

Fenian Trials Resumed—Motions for Postponement.

TORONTO, C. W., October 31.—The Fenian trials were resumed at noon to-day. The Sheriff having called over the jury, John Quinn was placed in the dock. R. A. Harrison, C. M. McNabb and J. Patterson appeared for the Crown, and Kennet McKeagle, Queen's Counsel, for the prisoner. The prisoner's counsel applied for a postponement of the trial, in consequence of the absence of a material witness, who could not be found, and other ground set forth in an affidavit, and also stated that he found great difficulty in obtaining the necessary evidence. The affidavits set forth that the prisoner belongs to Rochester, New York, and that certain newspapers published articles calculated to prejudice the public mind against him, and also the minds of the jurors, and that the prisoner never had any intimation of the nature of the evidence against him, and had been destitute until recently, of the means of making inquiry as to the evidence. The prisoner further believes that he will be ready for trial by January next. Mr. McKeagie urged that delay should be granted.

Mr. R. A. Harris contended that as to-day was the day the prisoner had stated he would be ready for trial, and that the crown had been at great expense and inconvenience to keep witnesses here, the grounds set forth in the affidavit would not warrant the application being granted.

The Judge upon looking over the newspapers referred to, overruled that portion of the affidavit referring to them, but suggested certain amendments, which being made, the application was granted, and the trial postponed till the 11th of next month.

The next prisoner called into court was Patrick Magrath, who claims to be an American citizen. Mr. McKenzie made a similar application for postponement as before.

MONTREAL, C. E., October 31.—At a public dinner to Hon. G. E. Cartier, last night, Gen. Sir John Michael, commander in chief, made a speech recommending the fortifications of Montreal, Kingston and points west; also that the volunteer movement be extended over entire British America.

The Canadian papers are discussing Mr. Seward's letter and the tone of the American press on the Fenian trials, and generally say that the threats of many American papers, who are really Fenian accomplices, will do the prisoners more harm than good, and quotes the hanging of Captain Beale Kennedy, and others hanged by the United States during the late war.

The Examination of the Baltimore Police Commissioners.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—The examination of charges against the Police Commissioners was continued till six o'clock last night; and resumed again this morning at ten o'clock. The defence expect to get through their evidence by noon when there will be some rebutting evidence introduced by the prosecution.

Commissioner Hinds was called to the stand yesterday by the counsel for the defence, in order that the Governor might question him, but he declined doing so, and said if he desired to examine the Commissioners he would do so at their office in Baltimore. Some conversation took place last night night relative to the argument of the case. Mr. Alexander for the Commissioners, announced his intention to argue the case. Mr. Latrobe urged the importance of disposing of the case without delay, and said they represented 14,000 disfranchised people of Baltimore. Commissioners were removed, as and if the Commissioners they would be, there they hoped and believed they would be, there was much to be done; many charges were to be made before the next Tuesday (day of election).

The counsel for the defence said they did not wish to delay unnecessarily.

Mr. Alexander said, they represented the Union men of Baltimore, and the Union sentiments of the country.

The Governor said, in order to accommodate the counsel, he would sit up till 12 o'clock to-night, if necessary.

Railroad Imbroglio—Robber Escaped.

NEW YORK, October 31.—To-day A. J. Vanderpoel, in behalf of Wm. K. Griffith and others, applied, in the Supreme Court, for an injunction against Thos. A. Scott and the present Board of Directors of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, charging them with having, in consideration of $600,000, secured from the old Board, the management of the road, and that they are now acting in the interest of the Hon. Simon Cameron, Phila. Ex. Mr. McNabb and J. Patterson appeared for the defendants deny both the charges and the jurisdiction of the court,

John Lambert, arrested some time since for robbing an Internal Revenue officer while on his passage from Oregon to San Francisco, escaped from the police headquarters, where he was confined, this morning.

Heavy Robbery in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—No traces have been discovered of George Calvert, the young man who stole $60,000 in gold certificates yesterday, from Mr. C. C. Parks. The detectives, however, are still on the track and hope that some portion of the money may yet be found. Mr. Parks is held in high estimation as a broker. The loss does not break up his business.

Wreckers at Work.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 31.—A wrecking company has recently been engaged in saving portions of the cargo of the steamer Andrew Johnson, which was wrecked on the North Carolina coast. Property to the amount of $60,000 has been saved and collected at Norfolk, ready for shipment to New York.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 263. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

CABLE FOREIGN ADVICES.

THE WAR IN CANDIA.

Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor of Austria.

OUR CLAIMS ON GREAT BRITAIN.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

[BY THE CABLE.]

LONDON, Monday, October 29.—The latest advices from Candia state that the fighting between the Christians and Turkish army continued, but the accounts of its progress are unreliable.

In consequence of the bad condition of the telegraph lines in Newfoundland, it is proposed by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company to lay cables from Trinity bay, or rather Valencia bay, to Halifax and Boston.

The tolls upon dispatches by the cable are to be reduced one half on and after November 1st.

PRAGUE, October 27.—An attempt was made to shoot the Emperor, Francis Joseph, as he was leaving the theatre this evening. The culprit aimed a pistol at the Kaiser, but before the ball was fired he was seized by an Englishmen and placed under arrest.

LONDON, October 30.—The *Times* to-day again editorially urges the reference of the claims of the Government of the United States upon that of Great Britain for the property destroyed by the Alabama, to a joint commission to be appointed by the two powers. The *Times* thinks this would be an act of policy, if not of justice.

BERLIN, October 29.—King William has directed the celebration of a solemn fete in this capital on the 11th of November, for the restoration of peace.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 29.—The steamship Teutonia, from New York on the 13th, arrived to-day, and proceeded for Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, October 29.—The steamship City of Cork, from New York on the 17th, arrived to-day, and proceeded for Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 30.—The steamships City of Dublin, from New York, and the City of Boston, from New York, October 20th, have arrived here, and proceeded to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Oct 30.—The steamship Hibernia, from New York on October 20th, arrived in the city to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 30.—The steamship America, from New York on October 20th, arrived at Cowes on Sunday, and proceeded for Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29.—The Cotton market continues steady. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales; middling uplands, 13½. The Breadstuff market is firm. There is an active business in Lard, without change however, in prices.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Money market is unchanged. Consols are quoted at 89¾. The following are the current prices for American securities: U. S., 5-20's, 68¾; Erie, 34; Illinois Central, 77.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—The Cotton market is quiet but steady. The sales to-day were 7,000 bales; middling uplands, 15d.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 30.—Goods and yarns are dull.

LIVERPOOL, October 30.—The pork market is declining. The breadstuffs market is firm; mixed western corn is quoted at 35s 9d. Provisions—Sales of refined petroleum were made to-day at 1s 9d per gallon.

LONDON, October 30.—The money market is steady. Consols, 89¾ for money. The following are the current prices for American securities; United States 5-20s, 68¾; Erie, 50½; Illinois Central, 77.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

The California Fenians—Mexican Intelligence—Imperialists Repulsed and Shot—Exciting Scenes—An Engagement Daily Expected.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.—The Fenian State Convention, held here last week, resolved to keep the Fenian organization free from politics, and adopted President Roberts' policy as affirmed at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

San Francisco, October 29.—Gen. Avery's successor to Bigler, but disobeys them.

The following mails have arrived: Harrison, 650 barrels oil, 18,000 pounds bone; Helen Mar, Fox Island, 750 barrels oil, 12,000 pounds bone, Massachusetts, 1,000 barrels oil, 15,000 pounds bone. The last named vessel reports that Elijah Johnson, of Martha's Vinyard, was killed by a whale.

A Mazatlan letter, dated October 20th, says: Military matters are not materially changed, some say Correna will soon attack the city, and others that he will make a demonstration on Tepic, all say that he will fight the French before evacuating Mazatlan. Transports on the Ithine and Talisman were daily expected to remove the horses, mules, ammunition and some guns which were taken from the forts, the forts being destroyed.

The Imperial Commissioner has issued a decree requiring property holders to pay rent to the Imperial government, instead of the owners. The goods of those refusing to obey will be seized and sold.

The bark, Francis Palmer has been released.

Lanora, Almedia, and seven others were captured in an open boat, manned, and made no resistance. Almedia was shot immediately, by Albitz, whose brother Almedia shot some months before. Lanora and the balance of the party were taken to Guyamas and shot on Sept. 26. The scene of the place of execution is said to have been horrible. As the first volley was fired, some were praying, and others were cursing their captors. Not half of them being killed by the first volley, after which the officers rushed in with revolvers and sabres, shooting and cutting those who showed signs of life.

Thirteen other prominent Imperialists had been captured and shot on the 10th of August. The execution, it is said, will end the Imperial cause in Sonora.

Twenty-eight thousand dollars in money, stolen from Paymaster Glenn, United States army, at Boise, has been recovered.

FROM NEW ORLEANS,

Advices from Mexico—The Empress Carlotta's Recovery Hopeless—The Situation in Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, (La.,) Oct. 31.—Advices from the City of Mexico to Oct. 22d have been received.

The news of the mental disease of the Empress Carlotta had been received from the Mexican Ministers in Europe. Solemn services had been ordered by the Ecclesiastical authorities in the Cathedral and other chief churches, invoking the assistance of Heaven in her behalf. Her disease is styled brain fever. She had been removed to the Palace of Miramar. The last dispatch respecting her condition, dated the 12th of October, gave bare hopes of her recovery.

The Emperor had been sick of intermittent fever.

The condition of Mexico was no better, though the Imperials were successful in nearly all the engagements mentioned.

Perfiro Diaz had possession of the city of Oajaca, but the fortified places were in the hands of the Imperialists who were expecting reinforcements.

Pacific Railroad Bonds—Funeral of Reporter Seward's Daughter.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The Treasury Department to-day issued to the Central Pacific Railroad, California Division, three hundred and twenty bonds of one thousand dollars each, for the requisite number of miles finished.

The funeral of Miss Fannie Seward took place this afternoon. The services were performed at her father's residence by Rev. Mr. Lewis, of St. John's Episcopal Church, of which the deceased was a member. President Johnson, Secretary McCulloch, Secretary Browning, Secretary Welles, Secretary Brownning, Postmaster General Randall, Attorney General Stanberry, and Hon. Thos. Ewing, Senior, appeared as chief mourners.

Among other distinguished persons present were Gen. Grant, his family, and the members of his staff; Lieut. Gen. Sherman, Phil Sheridan and the members of Congress now here, and the members of the Diplomatic Corps, for an injunction against Thos. A. Scott and the present Board of Directors of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, charging them with having, in consideration of $600,000, secured from the old Board, the management of the road, and that they are now acting in the interest of the Hon. Simon Cameron, Phila. Ex. Mr. McNabb and J. Patterson appeared for the defendants deny both the charges and the jurisdiction of the court,

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FENIAN ENVOY FROM ENGLAND.

Enthusiasm in New York.

ROBERTS JOINS THE STEPHENS PARTY.

BOTH WINGS CONSOLIDATED.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Considerable enthusiasm was created at the headquarters of Mr. Stephens, to-day, by the arrival of an envoy from England, who reports that the Fenian organizations in that country, has increased fifty fold, during the past three months. In Scotland, it has increased more than twenty-five per cent; and in Ireland, the boys are drilling whenever they get a favorable opportunity. The utmost anxiety prevails among the brotherhood, throughout the three countries, in anticipation of receiving the order to commence the revolution.

It is stated that the Fair of the Fenian Sisterhood for the benefit of the wives and families of the Irish State prisoners, will not be held. The hall could not be secured for less than $1,200 for twelve days. Under the circumstances it is deemed more advisable to sell the articles now collected at the headquarters and forward the amount realized at once to Ireland rather than run the chance of losing it by engaging the hall.

Several circles attached to the organization under the leadership of President Roberts, have gone over to James Stephens during the week. A rumor was current to-day that an amalgation between the two parties will take place at an early day. A meeting of several of the officers on both sides have been held with that view. Col. Roberts himself is probably not a party to the transaction, but should the two organizations become united, all the arms and ammunition now on hand will be used in Ireland instead of Canada.

The Roberts headquarters presented an animated scene to-day, a large number of the Centres of various circles in this city and State having called there to ascertain what action would be taken in regard to the trials of the Fenians now incarcerated in Canadian jails, and especially in relation to the sentence of Col. Lynch. Col. Roberts, however, informed the gentlemen that his address on the subject would soon be issued to the brotherhood, and that prompt action would be taken in the matter. A number of letters were read to-day from prominent Fenians, stating that a large force would be ready, if necessary, to proceed to Canada to rescue Col. Lynch, if necessary, from his impending fate.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Irish Executive Committee and the President—The Frontier Indians—No Massacre.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The National Irish Executive Committee of Irish citizens, at a meeting held last night, passed resolutions tendering thanks to the President of the United States and Secretary Seward for their prompt, enlightened and humane action in behalf of those American citizens who have been unjustly convicted and cruelly sentenced by the judicial authorities at Toronto, for alleged complicity in the Fenian invasion of that province, and inviting a public meeting on saturday of both native and adopted citizens to give expression to their sentiments on the question involved.

Yesterday a drove of one thousand sheep passed along Boundary street north to the chain bridge and proceeded into Virginia. They were driven from the west, and will be disposed of in the State of Virginia for the purpose of stocking the farms of those who were deprived of their stock during the war of the rebellion.

Commissioner Bosey, of the Indian Bureau, had a conference this morning with Gen. Sherman at the headquarters of Gen. Grant, in relation to the temper and disposition on the great plains of the west. The new commissioner appears to be anxious to get down into the truth of the various rumors in relation to the Indian troubles. Gen. Sherman will make a written report on this head through his superior officer, Gen. Grant

On inquiry at the Navy Department, it is ascertained that no monitors have been sold to any foreign Government. The last foreign Government intimated a desire to make investment. It is true, however, that private parties, all of them American citizens, have offered propositions without stating for whom they wished to purchase, but the Government has decided not to sell any of that class of ships, whether they were built in the navy yard by Government contractors, or outside by private parties.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Soldiers —Peru Election—A Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—We have the following additional news by the steamer Arizona:

The French war steamer Tolumbia arrived at Panama, from Mexico, on the 8th, with a large number of sick and wounded soldiers. Some of them were placed in foreign hospitals there, and the Talisman again sailed for Mexico.

A serious conflagration occurred at Aspinwall on the 19th inst., destroying the United States Hotel and the adjoining buildings. The flames we e arrested at the Howard House though the exertions of Commodore Baggs and the officers of the United States ship of war De Soto. Messrs Field and Alexzar are the principal sufferers.

The river steamer Independencia, bound up the Magdalena, had exploded with a number of passengers on board. No particulars of the disaster were received.

The Central American States are all at peace. The Government of Honduras has decided to remain neutral in case the war between Spain and Peru and Chili is continued. This action is regarded as important, as it will cut off, by keeping open the ports of Omoa and Truljallio, on the Atlantic, for privateering purposes, thus enabling them to prey on Spanish commerce.

Peru is engrossed with the Presidential election, and it was thought the present Director, Prado, will be elected.

Another conspiracy against the Government has been discovered in Lema.

Dates from Buenos Ayres of the 8th and Rosolo 11th state that a terrible desperate battle had taken place between the Brazilians and Paraguayans, and though the allies claim a victory no details are given.

Grand Preparation for the Reception of the King of Italy at Venice.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The following news is received by the Moravian's mails:

The preparations made at Venice to celebrate the entry of the King of Italy into the city are of an extraordinary but interesting character. An evening paper remarks that the Buccutaure, the historic gallery upon which the doges of Venice married the Adriatic, has be n reconstructed and magnificently ornamented. The King will be conducted to the Ducal Palace, on the grand canal traversing Venice in its greatest length. Among the patriotic manifestations that will take place is one that is calculated to produce the most profound sensation. Two thousand beautiful women of Venice, entirely clothed in mourning, and covered with chains, will be presented to His Majesty at the moment of his coming in sight of the city, but in place of the keys of the city, the goddess will offer to the King a symbolical axe, destined to strike off the chains of slavery at the same instant the shackles of the captive and her mourning vestments will disappear to the sounds of salvos of artillery and of popular acclamations. Venice, personified, transformed into a goddess of liberty, will then present to the King the traditional cushion, upon which will be found a golden key. It is said that immediately on the assembling of the first Italian Parliament, King William will be proclaimed Emperor of Germany under the title of William I.

Important Arrests—Freedmen's School Burned.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 31.—Two men were brought to this city to-night, supposed to be the robbers of the express train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad recently. They will be delivered to the civil authorities to-morrow. A third man named White escaped.

Memphis is reported quite pestilencent.

Nashville.—The freedmen's school house at Brentwood was burned. This is the second burning at the same place, and is unquestionably the work of an incendiary.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, GA., October 31.—The British bark B. F. Shaw, condemned in Charleston for violation of revenue laws, has been relieved by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Capt. Auld, of the British schooner Wm. Gregory, which put into Savannah in distress, has died of fever, and the mate is dangerously ill. The schooner is condemned as unseaworthy.

Mrs. Dubose, only daughter of Robt. Toombs, died at Washington, Georgia.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The President to-day made the following appointments: Solomon T. Clark, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas; John E. Rosetta, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois; John A. Miller, of Illinois, Register of the Land Office at Ironton; Lewis Lowry, of Nebraska, Agent for the Indians of the Omaha Agency; John Williams, of Kansas, Registrar of the Land Office at Junction City.

Mexican Affairs—Coal Sold.

NEW YORK, October 31.—A Washington special says: The *Republican*, of that city, makes an authoritated denial of the rumors concerning the Mexican affairs, and says: These reports were started in interest of Mexican bond holders.

Forty thousand tons of coal were sold by the Delaware Lackawana and Western R. R. Company to-day, at a slight advance upon last prices.

Billiard Match.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The billiard match between Wm Goldthwaite, of Boston, and John McDevitt, of New York, for $1,000, 1,500 points, carom, was played last evening in Rumsted Hall, and resulted in the defeat of Goldthwaite by 575 points.

Case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners.

BALTIMORE, October 31.—The investigation of the charges against the Police Commissioners was continued until two o'clock, when the counsel for the defense announced that they were through. A recess was taken till four o'clock, when the counsel commenced arguing the case. About ten o'clock the argument was concluded.

Mr. Alexander, in the course of his argument, said that no matter what might be the decision of the Governor, the Commissioners had determined before the coming election to appoint one Conservative Judge of Election in each precinct, not because there had been any unfairness on the part of the judges at the recent election, but because they desired to avoid every cause of dissatisfaction that might exist. The Governor said he would reserve his decision until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

The Paris Exposition.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—No further applications for space in the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867, can be received, as the room allotted the United States is more than full, and the great catalogue of the accepted products of each nation is being printed by the Imperial commission. Notice of the time of shipment will be immediately given to the accepted applicants, for space by the United States general agent, J. C. Derby.

The Fenian Trials

OTTAWA, C. W., Oct. 31.—Hons. Messrs. McDougall, Mcdonald and Campbell are expected to-day. It is thought probable that a Cabinet Council will be held here to-morrow, to discuss the verdict found against the Fenian prisoners. It is not likely that anything will be decided upon until the full meeting in Montreal next week.

Violent Storm—Man Killed.

BELFAST, Me., Oct. 31.—A violent storm has prevailed for two days on the coast of Maine, interrupting the telegraphic communication, steamboat and mails.

Noah M. Gould, a prominent citizen of Lincolnville, in this county, was killed last night by a board blown from his barn by the gale.

Nebraska Election Returns.

OMAHA, October 30.—The official returns elect John Taffe (Republican) a member of the fourtieth Congress by seven hundred and forty-eight majority.

The Republican majority in the State Legislature was nineteen on joint ballot.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS ON THIRD PAGE.)

Convention of Sabbath School Superintendents and Teachers—A Teacher's Institute Organized.

Tuesday evening the Convention of Sabbath School Superintendents, Teachers and friends, was convened in the Second Presbyterian church, (Dr. Howard's) Penn street. The Convention was called for the purpose of awakening a deeper interest in the Sabbath School movement, and for the purpose of forming a County Sabbath School Teachers' Association. The attendance last evening was very large, and great interest manifested in the proceedings by the entire congregation.

The Convention was opened with devotional exercises, after which R. G. Pardee, Esq., of New York, delivered an able address on Sabbath Schools and Sabbath School management. The gentleman, under whose auspices the Convention was called, has been an ardent and efficient laborer in the Sabbath School cause for upwards of thirty years, and his address last evening exhibited a closeness of observation and soundness and practicability of suggestion to be acquired only by such extensive experience as he has had.

On the conclusion of the address the question of forming a County Institute, to embrace superintendents and teachers as well as friends and scholars of the Sabbath school, was taken up and fully discussed, resulting in the permanent organization of the Association by the election of the following officers:

President—Rev. H. Johnston, D. D.

Vice Presidents—W. W. Mair, Esq., and Rev. Alexander Clark.

Secretaries—Rev. James Allison, D. D., and Rev. James Dickerson.

Treasurer—David Robinson, Esq.

An executive committee was appointed to prepare a Constitution for the government of the Institute, and Messrs. David Robinson, W. D. Rogers, and Thomas Bakewell, Jr., were appointed said Committee.

After prayer the Convention adjourned to meet at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

The Convention re-assembled at the appointed time, President Johnston in the chair.

After devotional exercises, a discussion was had on the subject: "The qualification of a good teacher. What are they?" This subject was thoroughly discussed, brief remarks being made by ministers, school superintendents and teachers. An earnest desire was evinced to make use every effort to render the Sabbath School as effective as possible.

Mr. Pardee then reviewed the discussion in an address occupying over an hour, in which he gave his opinions in regard to the subject under discussion. He also gave statements of his methods of teaching, and by way of illustration introduced several model lessons. His address was interesting and instructive, and was listened to with the closest attention.

The Convention then adjourned until half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, and the congregation dismissed with the benediction.

The closing session was held last night and was largely attended. The subject discussed was: "How shall we enlist the whole church in the work?"

Business at the Register's Office.

During the month of October, 1866, the following business was transacted in the Register's Office by Wm. J. Richardson, deceased, and Joseph H. Gray, his successor:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Am't of Bonds.
Francis Kaus	Jas E Kaus	$ 1,000
Peter Hueitz	Mg't Hueitz, Wm Siebert	1,000
Conrad Kramer	Anna Kramer	500
Nancy Nicholson	James Dickson	4,000
Archibald Hooper	James Dickson	200
Jeremiah Leary	Margaret Leary	800
W. J. Richardson	Mgt R Richardson	10,000
C W Ricketson	Wm Philips	100,000
Harmer Scully	Mary G Scully	6,000
John Mallech	Mary Mallech	35,000
T M Harton	James A Harton, D. Rhinehart	40,000
Elizabeth Brown	John Brown	1,200
Huzh Warnock	Wm Warnock	2,400
James McMurray	Eliza. McMurray	500
Geo C Maxwell	Jane Matwell	200
Christian Oyer	James Blackmore, David S McKee	10,000
David Jones	Eliza'th Jones	2,000
Hannah Jones	Saml. Whitehouse	800
Christ'l. Rheams	Samuel Rheams	400
Geo F Guepner	Margaret Guepner	10,000
Mathew Hensing	Martha G Hensing, John Hughey	4,000
Daniel McMeal	John Mellon	40,000
John Walkinshaw	Matl. Walkinshaw	600

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executor.	Amount of Estate.
Rachael Beatty		$ 500
Josiah Heazleton	Ed. Heazleton	3,000
William Sradar	C. B. Warren	26,000
Thomas Flaney	Bryon Wall, Andrew Flaney, T. Patterson	10,000
Wm. Mellin	H. M. Boyle	800
Solomon Jones	Richard S Rowl'd, D. Jones	4,000
J. G. Meckler	Ottman Schenkel	800
Edward W. Wright		5,000
S. Gallagher	Chas. Stewart	600
Nathaniel Fife	John Gilhillen, Frank S. Bills	13,000
Mary A. Bissel		30,000
Jas. Patterson	W. D. Patterson	700
Mary Stein		1,200
C. W. Ricketson	Michael Broe	50,000
James Murphy	Patrick Broe	600
Hannah Jones		200
Conrad Malkus	John Gratzle	1,000
Daniel McMeal, Sr.		30,000
Thomas King	Eliza King, Jacob A. King, Jacob Alter	

Methodist Protestant Episcopal Church.

The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church will hold its next session in the First M. E. Church (Rev. V. Lucas'), Allegheny, commencing on the 14th of November. This body will probably number one hundred members, and will be composed of an equal number of ministerial and lay delegates. Arrangements are now being made for the accommodation of delegates who may be in attendance during the session. The approaching session will probably be one of the most important ever held by the body, and the proceedings will be of great interest. One of the leading questions which will be under consideration is the proposed union of all the non-Episcopal bodies. This question has existed in discussion through the country, and the action of the approaching General Conference, representing as it does the largest body embraced in the movement, will have great influence in regard to the matter.

Charged with Theft.—Patrick McClannehan came to the office of Alderman Taylor yesterday, and instituted legal proceedings against Martin Murphy, for the larceny of a saddle and harness from the stable of the former, on Pike street, in the Fifth ward. The accused on being arraigned before the magistrate, stated that he had came into possession of the harness alleged to have been stolen by him, in an honest and legal way, but gave no evidence to substantiate his statement and he was therefore compelled to give bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at a hearing today.

Painful Accident.—A young man named John Crawford, a resident of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, had the end of the index figure of his right hand taken off, yesterday, while a couple with a circular wheel, slipped off a block and caught the finger mentioned about the first joint.

Sale of the Chartiers Valley Railroad for $45,100.

On Tuesday morning at noon, by virtue of a decree issued by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, John Graham, Esq. and J. Edgar Thompson, Trustees of a mortgage securing bonds held by Clarence H. Clarke, exposed to sale at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, all and singular the entire railroad constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the point of junction of the Chartiers Valley Railroad with the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, to the borough of Washington, in Washington county, with all its privileges, appendages and appurtenances, and all the estate, real and personal, rights, liberties and franchises, whatsoever and wheresoever situated, and belonging to the said Chartiers Valley Railroad Company or which may hereafter be acquired by them, together with all the rights and benefits of the agreement of said company with the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company.

The property was knocked down to William J. Howard, Esq., Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, for the sum of $45,100. According to the terms of the sale, $21,500 of the purchase money is to be paid in cash at the time of the sale, and if bought by a bondholder secured by the mortgage under which the sale was effected, the ballance of the amount may be liquidated by the transfer of bonds, interest warrants or coupons.

The Chartiers Valley Railroad has been graded its entire length, about twenty-five miles, and is in such condition that a few weeks' labor would prepare it for the reception of the rails. It is estimated that less than half a million of dollars would place the road in first class running order. It traverses a rich agricultural and mineral region, inhabited by an industrious, thrifty and progressive people, and when laid and in complete running order would do a large and lucrative passenger and freight traffic. The opening up of new coal mines along its line would doubtless alone furnish business enough to pay a good per centage on its cost of construction.

Another Light.

In our columns several days ago, we gave an account of the drowning from the steamboat Columbia, in the Ohio river, below Freedom, of an Irishman named Brady, and as we had clipped from an exchange, the item reflecting upon Captain George W. Reed for not using any efforts to save the unfortunate man. Yesterday we learned the true account of the affair, and instead of being held in any responsible for the sad accident, Captain Reed is deserving of credit for using every effort to rescue the drowning man. The deceased, who had been drinking, was sleeping on the boiler deck, and rolling over fell to the first deck and from thence rolled into the river, sinking immediately. In the fall, he must have received serious injuries, and hence his own inability to do anything to save his life when in the river. The captain when notified that Brady had fallen overboard, immediately backed his boat, sent a skiff from a point above where the man fell into the river, had already reached the spot where he went down, and could not see any sight of the deceased, there was no necessity of lowering a life boat or yawl. Captain Reed, than whom there is none more worthy and humane officer in the trade, has been deeply aggrieved at the censure cast upon him undeservedly, and has hastened to make the necessary amende. Had Mr Brady been a brother of the Captain's, he must have performed under similar circumstances, as human aid could not have saved him.

Great Bargains in Furs and Cloth Goods

In another column will be found the advertisement of Gunsenhauer & Co., the popular dealers in ladies' cloth cloaks, sacques and furs. This house is about to wind up business in order to consolidate with the present store in Philadelphia, and in order to rapidly effect sales for the large stock of made up articles of ladies dress, the prices have been marked considerably below cost. Every style of ladies cloaks, sacques, and fine furs, can be well found here at rates which will astonish the purchaser We looked through the well assorted goods manufactured yesterday, and found the stock of velvet pieces, tapes, collars, cuffs and muffs of mink, sable, Siberian squirrel, fitch, and other choice and fashionable varieties of fars, unusually large and inducing. As the entire contents of the mammoth store, even to furniture, must be disposed of inside of a few weeks, our readers of ladies dress cannot overlook the great opportunity for bargains offered. Remember the place, No. 68 Market street.

A Favorite in a New Place.

We know our lady readers will be delighted to learn that that princess among saleswomen, Miss Allee Mowry, has again "gone behind the counter" to wait upon trade at the extensive millinery trimming and notion establishment of D. Dennison, No. 27 Fifth street. She will specially attend to the wants of her numerous friends, and we trust the large share of patronage she has heretofore monopolized will follow her to her new and stopping place, Mr. Dennison has just received an elegant and judiciously selected stock of trimmings, embroideries, laces, linens, buttons, corsets, hoops, belts, hosiery, bonas, &c., almost to infinity, which will be disposed of at prices as low as those held by Eastern houses. In addition Miss Mowry has a large force of attentive and accommodating lady and gentlemen clerks will be found ready to wait upon all who may call to examine the stock, whether desirous of purchasing or not.

Gaslight for Central Park.—Arrangements are being made for a grand opening of the skating park as soon as the weather is favorable. Central Park is to be lighted by three large central seven-foot burners, each burner having six lights, with eighteen inch reflectors. The music is also to be provided. Darkness will thus be no impediment to the sport, and we may expect some brilliant night scenes during the winter.

Committed on a Charge of Murder.—Thomas Smith, the negro who shot and killed Henry Hedrick, the German musician, a few nights ago, on Fifth street, had a formal hearing before the Mayor last night, which resulted in his being committed to jail for trial on a charge of murder.

MARRIED.

PATTERSON—DAWSON—At Friendship Hill, by the Rev. C. E. Swope, D. D., Capt. HENRY W. PATTERSON, Fourth United States Infantry, to LOUISA C., daughter of Hon. J. L. DAWSON.

DIED.

MILLER—On Tuesday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., HENRIETTA R., youngest daughter of J. Ward and A. Miller.

The funeral will take place on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 17 Hay street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HILLDALE CEMETERY.—The beautiful "God's-acre," the largest suburban place of sepulchre, except one, in this county, situated on New Brighton road, immediately north of Allegheny. For burial lots, memorials, titles, call at Central Drug Store of COOL & CLANEY, Allegheny City.

FAIRMAN & SAMSON,
UNDERTAKERS
No. 196 Smithfield St., cor. 7th,
(Entrance from Seventh Street,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
AND 123 SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY, PA.

ALEX. AIKEN,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 150 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CASES, BURIAL ROBES and Descriptions of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished. Interments—Rev. David Kerr, Rev. John W. Jacobus, D.D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob Miller, Esq.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1866.

THE following brilliant and trenchant letter is by all odds the most conclusive answer to Secretary BROWNING'S essay that has appeared, and will many-fold repay careful perusal:

REPLY TO SECRETARY BROWNING.

To the Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior:

SIR:—You have thought it not unbecoming your place to enter the arena as a combatant in the pending quarrel between the Executive and the Legislature of the nation—perhaps I should rather say the pending war of the President upon the Legislative power of the State. Whether it was consistent with the proprieties of your position that you should intermeddle in a case that does not belong to the Department of which you are a member, is a question which you have not perhaps taken time to consider. The example of your Chief was probably infectious. That he would tolerate no dissent on the part of those who live on the breath of his nostrils, and eat what is claimed to be his bread, was generally understood. That he *ought* not, was known to be the sentiment of at least one of your associates. You are, I believe, the last of the accessions to his ministry. *A priori*, it was to be supposed that you would be conformable in all things. It may be, however, that the madman who has undertaken to bend a nation to his will, may exact something more than mere conformity of opinion on the part of his dependants. Your agency in that recent abortive effort at Philadelphia to fuse the kindred, but decomposing elements of disunionism into a new party, would seem to indicate that he does so, and that the tenure of the highest offices has come to partake of the rigor of the feudal bond. Your last card goes far to confirm it.

Had you chosen to indulge in such an exhibition as this, as a private citizen, either *en amateur*, or upon conviction, or by way of recommending yourself to the dispenser of the public bounty, your performance might, for all the injury it was likely to inflict on any body but yourself, have been left to pass unheeded into that oblivion which you will one day desire for it. Coming, however, as it does, from a Cabinet officer, and paraded as it has been, before the public, with the official stamp to give it currency, it assumes a new character. It is no longer the respectable Mr. Browning of the Court of Claims, addressing his friends in Illinois, but an accredited Minister of the Government, impeaching its Congress, and appealing from that Congress to the American people, upon a question entirely foreign to his duties. In this view it invites and challenges the criticism of those whose public action it condemns. It was my fortune to be one of that number, and the very first, if I mistake not, who felt himself called upon publicly to arraign the usurpations of the Executive, and vindicate the rightful powers and jurisdiction of the Representative body. The people have indorsed my views, and they will not perhaps hold me chargeable with egotism, if in default of a better advocate, I have felt constrained, as I now am, to expose your revolutionary heresies, and break another lance, even with so formidable an antagonist as yourself, in defence of the Representative principle.

You begin by saying that although our government is worth preserving, it is not certain that we shall save it. This opinion is not with you a new one. If I am not mistaken, you held it during the war. You dissented from the policy that armed and emancipated the slave. You took leave of Mr. Lincoln on that question. You argued unfavorably as to the results of that policy. You regarded it as ruinous. I am not sure that you did not agree with the Chicago Convention, when it pronounced the war a failure. I do not know whether you did not support its candidates. With men of your faith, the government was lost three years ago. With men of your political principles it is lost now. Thank God! there was a faith that never wavered either in the bloody trench, or the horrid prison pen. Our believing armies disconcerted the doubters then, as the loyal people of the nation are disconcerting them now.

You fear centralization, but it is not centralization in the Executive. It is the absorption by the law-maker of the powers and prerogatives of the Executive and Judiciary, that is the object now to be resisted, by means the gravest, according to the admission. You are one of the apostles of the new dispensation. You differ with the Fathers in the opinion that "power is always stealing from the many to the few." You agree, of course, with the President, that "the danger of tyranny is with the many, and not with the *one*." You have no horror of absolutism. It is the Representative idea that offends you both. You do not like the law making power of the Government. You say it is aggressive. You fear that the people will abuse it to their own enslavement even with all the checks that the Constitution has placed upon it. You have an objection, however, to the assumption by the Executive of the power not only to make laws, but to organize States. You not only defend it as his ultimate function, but as though he had installed States have set aside Stevens and even Governor, you insist that he has usurped no power. Your Republicanism is no stronger than your faith, and your scepticism is justified by the heterodoxy of your opinions. I should doubt with you whether this Government can be saved, if I could agree with you in defending the exercise of powers that are at war with its whole theory. On your principles it must lapse inevitably into a despotism.

You say that the Legislative is much the strongest of the departments, and the most aggressive, because its members are responsible to no power but the will of the dominant party to which they belong. That it is the only one that is to be feared; that it has heretofore exercised more influence than is compatible with safety and entire freedom, over both the Executive and the Judiciary; that it has, sometimes, impressed a pernicious influence on the action of the latter; and that where it has failed to accomplish that, in advance of judgments, it has subsequently overruled and annulled them.

You do not seem to realize that there are no less than three important checks—the most efficient that human skill or ingenuity could have devised—upon the Legislative power; one in the qualified or suspensive veto—another in the composition of the Senate with its equal representation of States, without regard to population—and the third and greatest of all, in an independent Judiciary, which may overrule and nullify its acts, as it has sometimes done. In what instances it has over exercised its unwholesome influence over its co-ordinates, or either of them, you have not vouchsafed to show. An intelligent and observant Statesman, would, I think, have concluded that the influences were precisely in the opposite direction. How many cases have occurred in our Legislative history, where the firmness and virtue of the two Houses have prevailed over the Royal negative? Have you already forgotten the defeat of the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, in which, I think, I am right in your knowledge, that it was carried by the bolt that was launched from the other end of the avenue, and that one, at least, of the most active of your coadjutors in the Philadelphia Convention, was smitten to the dust by that overpowering NO? Are you not equally aware of the instrumentality of the Judiciary in controlling the Legislation of the Government for so many years in the interest of the South? Is it necessary that I should remind you of that blot upon our jurisprudence—the infamous Dred Scott case—which was got up, as every body now knows, in the interests of slavery, and in the very crisis of the Kansas struggle, for the purpose of controlling the National Legislature in the same interests?

But while these things are beyond dispute, you have altogether failed to show when it was that the Legislative power has ever invaded the Courts to influence their judgments in advance, or, failing in that, has subsequently overruled and annulled them. I know no such case, and do not comprehend in what way such an influence could be exerted, any more than I can understand how the judgments of the courts were to be successfully annulled by the Legislative authority. The Constitution is supreme. It binds the Legislature as well as the people. The courts are its interpreters. If an act of Congress conflicts with it, they are authorized to declare it void. They judge and are not judged. It is the Legislative power that is put under *them*. If they decide erroneously, except it be in a merely political case, there is no remedy, as in England, when the judgments of the courts upon an unwritten constitution may be substantially revised and reversed—as they have often been when they have traversed the popular instincts or disturbed the old maxims or landmarks of liberty—by the transcendant power of Parliament. If there be any defect in the constitution which threatens to disturb its just balances, it is precisely here. The experience of ages has demonstrated that judges are no better than other men, and that in all the struggles between prerogative and privilege they have been almost invariably the suppliest and most tractable of all the instruments of tyranny. And the best of our statesmen have accordingly felt and declared, that a power so great, as it is sometimes claimed for them, would erect them into an oligarchy, and make them the masters of the State. So far, therefore, from any tendency to their absorption, it will be well for the law-maker, if he can hold its place against a rival who may legislate by *construction*, and break its sceptre like a potsherd, by striking his ordinances dead at his feet.

But you go further, and think you may venture to say that "if the present Congress were not restrained by positive and emphatic provisions of the Constitution, they would greatly abridge, if not altogether annihilate the power of appointment to, and removal from office, now confided to the Executive, and the salutary restraint which he holds over legislation through the veto power."

It is not unreasonable that you should think so, in view of the present avowed and shameless prostitution of the patronage of the Government, and your remark is only a confession that the time has come when such abuses of power must be corrected, if this Republic is to live. In this I agree with you entirely. If my humble counsels could have prevailed, the fate of this nation should not have been left to the hazards of an election where all the tremendous enginery of the army, the Post-office, and the Revenue, and all the appliances that can corrupt a nation, were arrayed against the liberties of the people. Nay, further, if it had been my lot to hold a place in the other end of the Capitol, I would have starved in my seat before I would have consented to indorse a single appointment or removal made for opinion's sake, and with a view to the subjugation of the Legislative power, to the imperial will of the Executive.

You have not shown, however, what there is in the Constitution to prevent Congress from greatly abridging the power of appointment and removal, and do not seem to be aware that it is already armed by that instrument with powers over this question, which it has, either through a want of moral courage, or a misplaced forbearance, or, perhaps, the fallacious hope that the President could be won back to his duty by a generosity that had already failed to secure either his fidelity or his gratitude, thus far declined to exercise. You certainly cannot be ignorant that at least so far as regards what are called *inferior* offices, which comprise at least ninety-nine out of every hundred, it may take the power of appointment and removal out of the hands of the Executive entirely. It has not done so under the highest provocation, and in the face of an avowed purpose on the part of the Chief Magistrate to employ the whole enormous patronage of the government to break down its legislative authority. Nay, you are yourself a standing monument of the magnanimity of one branch of that Legislature which you thus think to disparage, in the fact that you are allowed to hold the high place which you are now prostituting, as I think, to the interests of the Executive. You are oblivious of one part of your origin, in your blind and passionate devotion to the other. Surely a sense of gratitude ought to have stayed your hand, when you were tempted thus to lift it against your own benefactors.

You do not like the amendments. Neither does the President. You want the Constitution *as it is*, and the Union *as it was*, and so does he. You think they cannot be improved, and that our fathers were wiser in advance than we on near a century's experience. You ignore the war and its causes. You do not seem to recognize that you cannot have the Union as it was, without putting back the Constitution to what it was also. You have no apparent conception of the new responsibilities, and the necessities of the hour. You have slept like Rip Van Winkle during the cataclysm that has upheaved the continent and shaken down the institutions of the South, and now get up under the hallucination that all things are as they were, forgetting that the indivisible link of the Constitution, which you would make as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, have passed through a Red Sea of blood, and that now, for the first time, is extended to us by the hand of Providence, the opportunity that many sighed for, but no man hoped, of rectifying the errors of the past. You think our passions are too high, and our blood too hot for changes now. You would prefer their postponement until the rebels can come back to help us make them. You say we have tried the old Constitution, and know its capabilities; that we have not tried the new, and had better let well enough alone. The capabilities you speak of, are its power to put down rebellion. Its defects, in the capacity to breed rebellion anew, are not within your cognizance. You would not undertake to remedy them, only because the thing is not already done. You would hold your hand, in the spirit of the paternal injunction, that the boy should not go into the water until he had learned to swim. Abhorrent of change—averse to the *studia novarum rerum*,—you would not attempt a new thing in the way of progress or reform, just because it is new and you have not already tried it, or because your ancestors, to whom you look for everything, have not discovered and bequeathed it to you, along with the muniments of their estates, or the lumber of their evidence rooms. The *well enough* that you would let alone, is not the *truly* well, that would be better, takes physic, and accordingly dies, but the sickness unto death, that has covered our land with mourning, and is now preparing another holocaust of our children, while it holds the South itself in the throes of anarchy.

Your first objection is to the clause which provides that "no State shall deprive any citizen of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." You fear that it will enlarge the power of Congress, and absorb the State Judiciaries in the Federal, and you say it is unnecessary, because the State Constitutions themselves have provided for it.

The same argument would have excluded from the Constitution every provision which limits the power of the States, and particularly that which provides that no State shall pass any bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. In all these cases there is an appeal to the Federal tribunals. The clause objected to is but a translation from Magna Charta, and was omitted, as to the Federal government, in the first draft of Constitution only because a Bill of Rights, declaratory of the great principles of that charter, which was claimed to be the inheritance of every Englishman, was regarded only as so many concessions wrung from the Crown, and, therefore, unnecessary to be reserved in a government of the people. It was afterwards incorporated as an amendment, by way of extraordinary caution, although it was not supposed that any government professing to be free, would think of violating so plain a principle. There was no reason, however, for its adoption here, which would not apply with equal force to the States themselves. You say they have adopted it. You know, however, that it has been habitually disregarded in the South so far at least as the black man is concerned. The condition of slavery seemed to authorize it, if anything could. The slave is now free. He is entitled to protection. If he cannot have it in the States, he is, at all events, a citizen of the United States, and if the title of a Roman citizen was sufficient to protect the humblest of its people, in the remotest province of that extended Empire, how much more was it incumbent upon the great Republic to throw the ægis of its Constitution over its own helpless and defenceless children in the remotest South! Without this, where is the security for the freedom it has guaranteed? The jurisdiction, which is appellate, attaches only where the right is *denied*, and the case could come up only on the law, and would not be likely to come up even then, when it was once understood that there was a superior who would compel them to respect it. The interests involved might be, as you say, the most contemptable in point of pecuniary value. You have to learn, however, that the great rights of humanity are not to be estimated by such a standard. Hampden made his great issue with the Crown upon a matter of twenty shillings; and a penny tax, illegally imposed, was the occasion that lighted the fires of Revolution in the Colonies.

Your next objection is to the second clause, which changes the basis of representation by excluding from the computation the classes that are distranchised by State laws, and which you describe as another blow aimed at the Government which our Fathers founded. And here you say that it is not important how the elective franchise is disposed of, or whether exercised by few or many, because all classes of the community are represented.

The result then is, that you do not care whether the Government is an oligarchy or a democracy, and that a constructive representation is just as good as an actual one. You might as well have pushed it farther, by declaring that it made no difference whether anybody voted at all. If you were in England, you would object, of course, on the same grounds, to the enlargement of the franchise, and be ready to asseverate, as you do now, that everybody was represented whether they had any voice in the Government or not.

But then you say that there are people here—such as minors, females, and unnaturalized foreigners—who do not vote, and that they are not allowed to enjoy the privilege, because they are not supposed to be sufficiently instructed in *political economy* and governmental affairs.

Here is something new. I was not before aware of the fact that a knowledge of the abstruses of science was required of any body, or that either women or aliens were excluded for the want of instruction. The former I supposed to be disqualified on the ground of their dependency upon the male, who is their natural representive, and the latter because they were bound to no allegiance to the Government. They are all computed, as you say, because they have a common interest, and their interests are cared for because they are computed. The inference from all which is, that all that is necessary to the protection of the negro, or any body else, is that he should be *counted*, and the more he counts for his enemies, the better, of course, for himself.

But it is not true, you say, that the relative strength of the rebel States will be increased by converting the fractional slave into an integer, and your reason is that the next census will show a diminution of the black population of the South to the extent of the whole difference.

You do not state how you make this out, although you subsequently remark that the non-voting blacks, by obvious causes not necessary to be mentioned, will be constantly decreasing. What are these causes? Is it because you think, with Mr. Cowan, that their normal condition is a state of servitude, and that in a condition of freedom they will not be able to perpetuate themselves? It is sufficient, however, that as matters now stand, even upon the census of 1860, the basis must be enlarged by an addition of at least a million and a half, which, upon an unchanged apportionment, would give to the Slave States some twelve additional Representatives, and make one unrepentant rebel in South Carolina, the equal in political value of more than two loyal men loyal. You must excuse us, therefore, if we should refuse to accept your propositions in exchange for the sacrifice of the principle of equality, and the present certain loss of substantial power.

You think, however, that the unnaturalized foreigners of the North and West will be equivalent in numbers to the black population of the South, and you compute them, for the purposes of your argument, at hundreds of thousands, and perhaps millions. It did not occur to you, however, that they have heretofore only shunned the South because labor was not respectable there, because not free. Under a different system they will diffuse themselves over the whole country, wherever the soil invites them. But you talk wildly as to their numbers. They are as nothing when compared with the blacks, and will proportionally diminish under the washing process that is annually converting them into citizens.

But, for all answer to your criticisms, it ought to be sufficient, one would think, for so profound a devotee of the President as yourself, that the principle or substance of this very exceptionable clause was suggested by himself, in a reported conversation with Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, on the 25th of January last.

Your objection to the *third* section is that it disfranchises the great majority of the educated men of the States that have been in rebellion, and excludes them from any participation in the affairs of the State or Federal Governments. It looks as though you had not read it. It disfranchises nobody. It leaves the suffrage—all that has ever been asked by anybody for the blacks—and only imposes a disability on those who have superadded the crime of perjury to that of treason, to hold office in either the Federal or State Governments, unless purged by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress.

You say, however, that no such sweeping and indiscriminate proscription is remembered since the days of Pablo II. of Spain, and that it is not to be expected that a majority of the educated men of ten States will long submit to be excluded from all share in making and administering the laws, without the constant pressure of an armed force sufficient to coerce obedience.

Your estimate of the number of educated men in the Rebel States, who have not only been in open or patriotic hands against the Government, but stand impeached of a still deeper turpitude, if possible, is so large as to make us wonder why you should think of leaving those communities to their own government. I hope you are not right in the opinion that this leprosy has spread so wide. But your appreciation of their crime—if you will allow it to be so considered—is greatly short of that of the model and heroic statesman, whose virtues seem to task all your powers of panegyric. Mr. Johnson himself has declared on more than one occasion—as in his speech at Nashville on the 9th of June, 1864—that "the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and forfeited his right to vote with loyal men, when he renounced his citizenship, and sought to destroy our Government." Congress has not gone so far, by a whole bar's length. It discriminates only against the traitor who has forsworn himself, and does not even propose to deny the right of suffrage to him. It does no more than disable the man who has violated an express trust, surrounded by the highest sanctions that human law can prescribe, from assuming another, and betraying us again; while it throws open the offices of the country to the class that has been practically ostracised. And yet you characterize this mild and generous measure—not prompted by vengeance, but absolutely necessitated by considerations of public security—as merciless and indiscriminate proscription, with no example in history since the scaffolds of the Netherlands ran red with the blood of her people. Surely you must have strangely forgotten yourself to hold such language. It is to out-Herod your chief himself, and to be extravagant even beyond the measure of fealty that the highest position in the Government could demand. I commend you to the historic page again. You will read it in vain to find a single example that compares with this in clemency.

But you menace us with another rebellion, in case we shall refuse to allow these double traitors to make and administer the laws. You tell us they will not submit. You hold this language before in your Philadelphia Convention. You invited them to resistance there, by telling them that that they would be unworthy of their race and lineage, if they submitted to the demands of Congress, as they would have cheerfully and thankfully done, if they had not been taught by the President that they had forfeited no rights, that the Congress of the United States was usurping their privileges, and in rebellion against *them*, and that they might change the posture of the suppliant for the insolence of the conqueror. It is scarcely worth while to rehearse this language now, since it has made so little impression upon the country. You do not advance the interests of the South by teaching them such lessons. The time has passed when they could say, as they once did, that they would never submit. They *must* submit,—as must the President himself, imperious though he be—to just such terms as the loyal people, through their Congress, may think proper to impose, and though it should take armies, as you suggest, to enforce those terms and keep the peace, it will be kept at the peril of those who may resist the will of the nation, whether they be high or low, and whether they live North or South. If the fools and madmen who have been encouraged by the President, and I fear by such counsellors as yourself, to believe that he or they can dictate their own terms, are not satisfied to come back into the Union on the conditions which Congress may offer to them, they can choose the alternative of territorial rule until their reasons are restored.

But you are not convinced that the loyal people of the nation intend to have their own way. You do not regard the recent elections as an indication of their judgment upon the question, of the Constitutional amendments. You say they were not the issues presented to, and considered by them. Unconvinced by the thunders of the first judgment, you are now apparently endeavoring to stop the ears of the President against the last and greater judgment that is impending. If you have doubts as to the issues, ask your friend and co-adjutor, the Pennsylvania Senator, whose judgment you will not refuse, even though you may seek to evade that of the people. He will not deny, I think, that he refused to debate on any other question—yes, even upon the policy of the President itself—on the ground that the issue was on the amendments, and the burthen on those who had recommended them. If this, however, will not satisfy your doubts, you have only to bide your time. If you have not understood the verdict of the people, the men whom they will send back, commissioned anew, as they were before, to bear their will to the President and yourself, will tell you what they meant.

But then you say they have been under a delusion—never a greater—and were blinded by their passions and their prejudices. You compliment them by the opinion of their intelligence, when the speeches of the President when he insulted them by language fitted only for slaves, show that you have borrowed from him. His error, with his Southern training and associations, was a natural one. Yours is without excuse. You are a man of culture and a lawyer, and have been long enough in the North to know better, and have experience enough to qualify you as a valuable counsellor to him, if you could have chosen the part of a Seneca, instead of sinking into the sycophant, and ministering to the passions of a vulgar tyrant. You know—no man better—that at the late elections, as throughout the war, the intellect, and the enlightened conscience of the North have been against you, while the refuse of foreign lands, who are held in the chains of passion, prejudice and superstition, have been arrayed as one man, along with the blindness, ignorance and disloyalty that exist at home, on your own side. Your opponents addressed themselves to the reasons of the people. Yours was but a war of printed caricatures, wherein the unfortunate negro figured even more largely, though not quite in the same way as in your own letter. If the people who prevailed at the ballot box were indeed acting under a delusion, and knew not what they did when they were crucifying the new Moses, then God help us all. It will be idle to talk hereafter about the capability of man for self rule.

The delusion to which you refer was, according to yourself, that the President was a traitor. Well, that is a question that may be generally trusted to the instincts of a free people. But you say that it is a mistake—that he has usurped no power—but that finding these States, after the insurrectionary governments were overthrown, and the public enemy expelled by military force, with Constitutions, but without any organizations under them, and deeming it to be his duty as Commander-in-chief—as you say it was—to prevent anarchy, and to see that the machinery of the legitimate governments was again put in operation, he had for this object only appointed temporary Provisional Governors, under whose *advice* the *people* brought their regular governments again into operation under their Constitutions—that this was a matter of purely military cognizance with which Congress had nothing whatever to do—and that, moreover, it was the duty of the *President*, as the Executive head of this nation, to see that the relations between the States and the Federal Government were restored.

You assume that, with the overthrow of the insurrectionary Governments, the public enemy had been expelled, and that by military force. It would be interesting to know where you have discovered the evidence of this. You do not intend, of course, that the *people* of these States were driven into exile, because, in that case, there would be nobody left to re-organize the fallen Governments, and you know that this enemy was still there. You do mean, however—if you mean any thing—that they had ceased to be enemies by the process of conquest, and when they had been compelled to lay down their arms, although every man of them had forfeited his property and life, and was either an unpardoned felon, or a prisoner on parole. And this is in accordance with the paradox of you chief, that the criminal is purged and restored the moment the law has succeeded in laying its hands upon him. Against all reason, and all probability, and by a conversion as miraculous as that of Paul, the public enemy had suddenly become a friend, and was entitled to be rehabilitated in his command, not by victory, but by the new logic of defeat.

But you find, as you tell us, these newly converted friends, these conquered enemies—not even like the prodigal, who had squandered his patrimony in riotous living, returning voluntarily with confession of sin and hearts full of contrition, but bayoneted back like skulking runaways, and breathing nothing but hatred of the government that has chastised them—again in possession, by some mysterious *remitter* of the Constitutions which they had abrogated and overthrown, and all they wanted, as you say, was an organization under them. Mr. Johnson tells us in his proclamations that the rebellion had stripped them of all civil government whatever. You mean then, of course, that all they wanted was *a government*, though without explaining how a Constitution could exist without it.

To re-create the Government, however, by putting the old machinery in motion in order to prevent anarchy, and by the appointment of Military Governors, was a duty, which, in your judgment, belonged to the Commander-in-Chief, and a matter of mere military cognizance, with which the law-making power had nothing to do. His task, in your view, was not only to suppress a rebellion, and then sheathe the sword, and give place to the law-giver, but to build up what the war pulled down, and *re-produce* what had actually been destroyed. His duties, according to your theory, were not only *ministerial* but *legislative*. He was a new Mahomet or Alexander—legislator, as well as Captain—to carve out and re-found empires, and then, as the Executive head of this nation, to see that the relations between those States—the mere creatures of his own will—and the Federal Government, were restored, by seating their Representatives in Congress. Waiving the question whether all these are Executive duties—about which no well instructed jurists or statesmen will be found to differ—I think you must admit that with all these extraordinary prerogatives, it would have been quite unnecessary for him to go back to the Freedmen's Bureau for the powers of a Dictator. If he can do all these things, *usurpation* would be, of course, impossible.

You endeavor, however, to draw the veil over these startling pretensions, by very disingenuously softening down the intervention of the President into a mere appointment of Military Governors, "under whose *advice* the *people* brought their regular Governments into operation again under their Constitutions." Is this an honest statement of the case? Do you not know that these Conventions were *ordered*, and that the several Constitutions were *reformed* on terms dictated by the President at the point of the sword, and under martial law, after all military resistance had ceased? What says the Record on this subject? Who has not read the dispatches of the President and his Minister of Foreign Affairs, to his rebel Governors? Is it possible that you can be unadvised of the utterances of Orr, and Humphreys, and Hampton, and others of the Magnates of the South, in flat contradiction of your assertion that it was only a question of *advice* on the part of the Provisional Governors—or that the *people* were consulted—or that it was *they* who brought their regular Governments into operation again—or that they were brought into operation under their old Constitutions? You are either not informed on the subject, or you have intended to mislead your readers. I had thought too favorably of you as a lawyer and a man, to believe that you would wilfully attempt the latter. If you did, however, it would be idle. If *you* do not know these things they, at all events, are better advised. You think they may be deluded, and have been greatly so, at the late elections. You cannot, however, impose upon them the idea, in the face of such evidence, that these Governments were erected by anybody but the President himself, any more than you can make them believe that he has a right to reconstruct a fallen State, or force its delegates into the Congress of the United States.

But you take refuge, as is usual, in the example of Lincoln. You know that he has a large place in the hearts of the people, and you endeavor to hide the delinquencies of his successor beneath his skirts, and to seek protection from the public wrath by taking hold of the horns of his altar. Nay, some of your coadjutors have even gone so far as publicly to insist that Mr. Johnson is only administering upon the estate of Lincoln, and therefore not responsible for his policy. The subterfuge is an adroit one, but it will not avail you. Already hunted out of every other retreat, you will find, I think, no sanctuary here.

You affirm that President Lincoln had taken precisely the same action in respect to Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas, "for which he was applauded and indorsed by Congress during the first three years of the war, and thereafter vehemently denounced by the same men who now, most violently denounce President Johnson for precisely the same reasons; but that on the appeal made by the Radicals from President Lincoln to the war party, they were overwhelmingly defeated, and his policy indorsed by the party and the country."

Allow me to say in reply, that it is not true in the first place, that the policy of President Lincoln was initiated with that of his successor; and secondly, that even though it were, it is equally false to say that it was indorsed by Congress, or on appeal from it, by either the party or the country.

I recollect no *policy* of restoration during the first years of the war. It was a question that could not naturally arise until the tide was turned by the successes of our arms, and it was accordingly shadowed forth for the first time in the Proclamation which accompanied the message of December, 1863. That Proclamation proffered amnesty on certain terms, and proposed a recognition by the President, as soon as a given number of the people who had accepted those terms, and taken the oath therein prescribed, should have called conventions and reorganized their governments on the basis of emancipation, subject, however, expressly to the right of Congress to decide whether their members should be admitted to seats therein. This, however, was but an *initiation* addressed to the mal-contents, *flagrante bello*, to lay down their arms. It was but an overture to an armed enemy by a General in the field. If they accepted, moreover, it was to be purely voluntary on their parts, and they were formally advised that it would still remain for Congress to decide, as has been already stated. How Mr. Lincoln himself estimated his own powers over this great question, may be inferred from his next annual message to Congress in December, 1864, wherein he remarks of the Southern people, as distinguished from their leaders: "They can at any moment have peace by laying down their arms and submitting to the National authority under the Constitution. * * If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of *legislation*, conference, courts, and *votes*, operating only in constitutional and lawful channels. Some *certain* and other *possible* questions are, and would be *beyond the Executive power to adjust*, as for instance *the admission of members into Congress*, and whatever might require the appropriation of money. *The Executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeitures, however, would be still within the Executive control*," and again, "a year ago a general pardon and amnesty, upon specified terms, was offered to all except certain designated classes. * * It is still so open to all, but the time may come—perhaps will come—when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that, in lieu, more rigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted."

And now as to the plan of his successor. His proclamation was promulged after the state of actual war had ceased. It was no invitation by a commander in the field to an armed belligerent, to lay down his weapons of revolt. It was not *optional* with him to call a convention to re-organize, or to refuse to do so. It was a *compulsory* measure to go through the form—not of restoring the old constitution or organizing under it—but of adopting a new one dictated by the President. It was effected in time of peace by a military commander under the operation of martial law, and when there was practically no law but his own will, brooding over all that devastated region, and warming into life the fierce and turbulent oligarchies that are now claiming the rights of conquerors instead of subjects. There was no reference either to the power of Congress in laying its embargo, or to that of the "peaceful means of legislation originating in Congressional channels," indicated by Mr. Lincoln—no idea of any "certain or possible question," that "was beyond the Executive power to adjust"—no sense of "a diminution of the Executive power itself by the cessation of actual war"—no perception of the fact that "nothing but pardons and remissions of forfeitures would be left within the Executive control"—and no reflection that possibly the time had come, after all offers of mercy had been refused, when "public duty might demand that the door be closed and more vigorous measures adopted."

And then reiterating, in the face of all this evidence, that President Johnson strictly adhered to the policy of Mr. Lincoln, you say in his excuse, that it was not until long after all these States had been organized, that any noticeable objection was made to his action; and that it seemed to meet the approval of all parties and sections until the meeting of the present Congress in December last, when the old issue made against Lincoln, and decided by the people then was revived against him.

All you can say is that the people were quiescent—perhaps lulled asleep—under the multiplied assurances of the President and his friends, that these were but mere experiments, upon which their Representatives must at last decide. These assurances never deceived me for a moment. If Mr. Lincoln, a citizen of the loyal States, and the President of their own choice, had survived the state of actual war, it would have been expected—his work done, and his legitimate mission fulfilled—that he would have put up the sword, and called the Representatives of the people together to decide what should be done with the Territories re-conquered by their arms, and then in anarchy; and his known aversion to arbitrary power, and uniform submission to the popular will, make it absolutely certain that he would have pursued that course, instead of taking the whole matter to himself, and perpetuating the reign of martial law for a period of three long months. When President Johnson, a citizen of a rebel State, whose doom was to be fixed by us, coming to the helm under these circumstances, by a catastrophe that smote the nation with terror and agony, and bound, therefore, by every consideration, to take counsel with the people of the loyal States, declined to call their Congress together in such an unexampled and double crisis of the State, I thought I understood him. There was no solution for his conduct but in the fact that he anticipated, as he naturally would, that the people of the North would at least demand securities for the future, and was determined to forestal their action by settling the whole question himself in the interests of the rebellious section, which had all his sympathies. When he issued his proclamations, directing conventions, naming the voters, and prescribing the terms of reorganization, as though he had been the autocrat of the nation, I was sure of it. And when his message came at last, instructing the two Houses of Congress that he had done the work in his own way, and that they had no jurisdiction over the question as a Legislature, and nothing to do but register his edict in the premises, it revealed nothing to me that was not, in my judgment, already distinctly foreshadowed in his conduct. If the old issue, as you are pleased to call it, was not revived till then, it was only because he had deceived the people by specious professions and was only then, for the first time, compelled by the requirements of the Constitution, to meet them face to face. He would have preferred to govern without a Congress, but when it came together in spite of him, there was no further opportunity for imposition.

But even though it were true that the policy of President Johnson was identical with that of his predecessor, I will now show as I have engaged to do, that there is no shadow of foundation for the assertion that it was either indorsed by Congress, or approved on appeal to them, by the party or the country.

You know, of course, that when the programme of Mr. Lincoln was submitted to Congress in December, 1863, it found no favor with either party, for reasons that are sufficiently obvious, and that body not only refused to admit the States of Louisiana and Arkansas, which had both been re-organized in conformity with it, but passed a bill, asserting its own jurisdiction over the question, to guarantee to each of the Rebel States a Republican form of Government. This bill came to the hands of the President less than an hour before the adjournment in July, 1864, and therefore was not signed by him. Four days afterwards, however, he issued his proclamation reciting this fact, declaring that he was unprepared to commit himself in favor of any single plan; that while equally unprepared to discourage the loyal people of Louisiana and Arkansas by setting aside the work already done by them, or to assert a Constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery in States, he was fully satisfied with the system contained in the Bill, and if the loyal people of any of the rebel States chose to adopt it, would be prepared to aid them by appointing military governors with directions to proceed according to the Bill; and then submitting the whole question for the consideration of the people. The President had been already renominated at Baltimore. If there was any protest by the Radicals against that renomination, because he refused to sign this Bill, it was withdrawn as soon as the Chicago Convention—whose candidate and platform were, I think, preferred by you—had made the issue upon the continuance of the war, and the ability of the nation to bring it to a successful close. The election took place, and the members of Congress who had dissented from the President were not only returned, but largely reinforced by men of the very same opinions, if not even more radical than themselves. It makes no difference that the President himself was re elected. The question then at issue between him and his party in Congress could only enter into the selection of that body, to whose jurisdiction it properly belonged. They could send up their opinions only through their representatives, and the united and almost unanimous voice of the Thirty-ninth Congress is their answer to the appeal, on which you insist that they have been overwhelmingly defeated; just as the answer of the people now, will be a another formal judgment on the same question. Plainly forseeing the result, you are already preparing, in advance, with the adroitness of a wily advocate, to break the force of that judgment, by insisting that the issue is not now what you claim it to have been two years ago. Your ingenuity will not help you. The second judgment of the people will be one that the President and his friends will struggle against in vain. Depend on it, it will be respected and obeyed, and woe to those who may be rash enough to undertake to gainsay, or make it void. There is a point to which official insolence may be tolerated, but it will be well to remember that even the patience and long-suffering of a people may be exhausted.

You insist, however, at some length, as though it amounted to an argument, that the whole source of trouble and contention is the question of negro suffrage; that if the President had consented to unite with Congress in forcing it upon the South, he would now be worshipped as an idol by those who so bitterly and unreasonably assail him; and that on this condition the leading Radicals of the Senate were willing to waive all tests and punishments, and take back to their arms the unwashed and unrepentant traitors whose hands are still red with the blood of our sons and brethren.

Allow me to say that you do not seem to comprehend the nature of this great question, or do not at least deal with it in the lofty spirit of the statesman. If it was not mistaken tenderness of those who, as an early symptom of the war, indulged and expressed the opinion that the only way to prosecute it to a successful issue, was to ignore the negro, who was the cause of it. You still think that this is the only way to secure our peace. Time and events have proved that you were short-sighted then, as you are now. You could not have foreseen by this time that you cannot ignore the black man. He will not down at your bidding. You cannot exorcise him. Though he may not "push you from your stool," he is still here to plague you. You may shut your eyes against the horrid spectre, but it will be in vain. He will continue to reappear so long as he is amongst us. You must in the comfortable reflection that he is doomed to die under the new dispensation, and that the atmosphere of freedom will wither the child of the tropics like the Boreal blast. You do not describe the process by which he is to perish. It cannot however, be one to work such a mass of humanity either in a decade or a century. His presence here is confessed to be the pregnant source of all our troubles, past and present. If he is however a disturbing element—a source of strife—the statesman must grapple with it and devise the remedy. You have not even provided—as you might provide for his protection. He is entitled to it by nature and justice. We are bound to it by the double obligation of gratitude and necessity.

Some people think—and I am one of them—that the only solution of the great question of the permanent restoration of the Government, is to be found in the concession of negro suffrage in the South. It is obviously essential to its own peace that this great element of its population should be made secure. Just emerging, as the black man is, from a state of servitude, it is clear that he will be oppressed by those who think they have been unjustly deprived of his labor, and will endeavor, of course, to hold him as nearly as possible to the place which he occupied before. We cannot afford to keep up armies for his protection. That would not only be expensive, but full of danger, and inconsistent with the genius of our Government. You do not therefore like them. No more do I. There is however a safe and cheap and easy means of defence for the negro, that does not seem to have occurred to you—and that is to provide him with the means, of *defending himself*. For that purpose he wants no arms. Give him the ballot. You know he is loyal, and can be relied upon as a friend. He will protect not only himself, but the loyal white man whom you propose to abandon along with him, and who tells you himself that there is no other practicable security for him.

Would it be strange then, if those who so think should be willing to stipulate for universal amnesty in exchange for universal suffrage, or that they should so even disconnect the political interests of the President who could be persuaded to give his aid to it. The Romans deified the worst of their Emperors, but none of them for an act of such exalted justice, wisdom, and benevolence as this. From your stand point it is obviously looked upon as no more than a false and exaggerated philanthropy. If you had vouchsafed to it the regards of a statesman, you would have discovered that it was something widely different. You do not seem to appreciate the clemency which would forgive all sin, upon the condition of substantial securities against its recurrence. You think that the disabling clause of the amendments is prompted only by a feeling of hatred and vengeance, and therefore parade it as something inconsistent that the same men who support the amendments are willing to receive all the traitors back on the terms only of universal suffrage. When you come to a higher level, as you are capable of doing, you will think differently of these propositions, and perhaps regret that you should have indulged in a line of argument that reflects so little credit on your statesmanship.

But I am now done with you. To so much of your appeal—and it is a large part of it—as refers to the good intentions—the purity—the lofty patriotism—and the high heroic virtues of the President, I have no answer to make. If you think you can afford to indulge in that way, I have no objection. If such could increase as you flood him with are grateful to the royal senses, they will perhaps lull him into a temporary oblivion of some harsher opinions that have lately come up to his unwilling ears, and will do you no personal prejudice in that direction at all events. Allow me, however, to say in conclusion, that you are greatly mistaken if you suppose that your high official position can help either the man or cause that you are championing, or redound to your own personal advantage in history.

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Your obedient servant,
THOS. WILLIAMS.

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THE BRADBURY NEW YORK,

AN

Schomacker & Co., Philadelphia

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The Estey & Co. Cottage Organ,

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AMERICAN ORGAN.

Acknowledged by the best musical talent in the United states to be superior to all others in power, purity and quality of tone, and thorough workmanship.
These instruments have for years taken the first premium over all competitors, at the various state and County Fairs. In prices they are lower than any others. All warranted for five years.

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PRINCE & CO.'S world-renowned AUTOMATIC ORGANS AND MELODEONS. Over Forty Thousand now in use. Splendid new stock just received by
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COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

No. 4 St. Clair Street.

We have engaged the services of an experienced teacher expressly for the months of July and August. Students entering on the 1st of July can easily complete the course by the last of August.
For circulars and specimens of penmanship, apply at the College Rooms, or address,

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MONEY LOAN OFFICE, NO. 151 SMITHFIELD STREET, corner of Sixth, Pittsburgh.
Money Loaned on Silver Plates, Guns, Pistols, Diamonds, Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Clothing, and valuable articles of every description. The goods cannot be delivered without a ticket. Not accountable in case of fire or robbery.
Goods of every description for sale at 10 per cent below auction.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

Anchor Cotton Mills, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of

ANCHOR (A) SHEETINGS,
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and MADDERED.

S. SEVERANCE, No. 56 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, manufacturer of BOILER RIVETS, WROUGHT SPIKES, common and railroad of every description.
Particular sized or shaped Spikes and Rivets, large or small, made to order at short notice. A good assortment constantly on hand.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS ON FIRST PAGE.)

Unprovoked Assault.

Thomas Jackson is the proprietor of a diminutive grocery store on Duquesne Way, in the Fourth ward, where he was seated yesterday, when a married twain, named James and Margaret Call, entered and demured to know the price of the various commodities exhibited on the shelves. Believing them not to be *bona fide* purchasers Jackson coolly and rather ungraciously informed them that he would be very well pleased if their presence would give way to vacancy, or in other words he invited them to leave his establishment. Instead of so plying, however, Mrs. Call called him some very abusive names, and wound up her tirade by picking up a pound weight and striking Jackson on the head with it. The blow felled him to the floor, where he laid stunned and bleeding until the arrival of the police, who were dispatched for as soon as the altercation began. The Calls were arrested and brought before Alderman Donaldson who held each of them to bail in the sum of $500 for their appearance at a hearing to be held in the case on Saturday.

In Durance.

Moses Donaldson forms one of the population of the progressive borough of Manchester, and beside being the possessor of a neat cosy home, is also blessed with a good wife whose name is Sarah, and strange to say, like her namesake of scripture, has gained quite a reputation for her humility and goodness of heart. Yesterday Moses lifted his chastening foot, which, in its mode of use, is the handle of an umbrella, and smote humble Sarah twice on the back with such force as to leave great black marks upon the ivory whiteness of her skin. Without questioning his authority to abuse her the afflicted help-mate repaired to the office of Alderman Donaldson and made oath against Moses for assault and battery. He was arrested a few hours subsequent and conveyed to the county jail, where he shall have abundant opportunity to reflect over his past errors and form good resolves before the December term of the Criminal Court begins.

Supreme Court.

The Court met yesterday morning at nine o'clock. A full bench being present the following business was transacted:

Allegheny Valley R. R. Company vs. Templeton, Armstrong county. Argued by Golden for plaintiff in error, and by Foster contra.

Haws vs. Leonard; Cambria county. Argued by Potts for plaintiff in error.

Haymaker vs. Laird; Westmoreland county. Argued by Laird for appellant, and by Foster contra.

James Trees, on motion of H. F. Laird, Esq., and John a Marchand and A. M. Fuller, on motion of H. D. Foster, Esq., were duly admitted and qualified to practice in this court.

Armstrong vs. Caldwell; Westmoreland county. Argued by Lowrie and Hunter for plaintiff in error, and by Laird contra.

Insulted.

An interesting young feminine named Eliza McCoovery appeared before Alderman Humbert, yesterday, and made oath against Jane McDermott for surety of the peace. The defendant alleges that a few days since Miss McDermott accosted her, in the public highway, in an aggravated and insulting manner, and on meeting her again, yesterday, she repeated her former offence, and added some severe threats, which the prosecutrix fears she may be tempted to carry into effect, and, therefore, begs that she be held to bail to keep the peace. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Jane, that Eliza's wish may be complied with

Manners.

The clever local of the Erie *Dispatch* says: Ladies, when two of you are walking side by side, taking up every inch of the cross walk, and the day is rainy and the mud deep, as it was yesterday, *don't* think of such a thing as for one of you to step behind the other, so as to allow one of the "lords of creation" (what a misnomer!) to walk in the dry—shoo, but we do just as you did—crowd him off into the mud and keep you umbrellas bolt upright, too—it's the difference to a man if he has to hold his at arm's length away from him so as to avoid a collision with yours and then it looks so ladylike and becoming for you to assert your superiority upon every such occasion.

Bitten by a Dog.—A boy named Henry Pierce, while passing the house of J. Mandorf, near Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.'s Glass Works, in East Birmingham on Sunday night, was set upon by a dog belonging to Mandorf, and very severely bitten on the hip and leg. The lad has been confined to bed since that time, and is attended by Dr. Miller. Wilson Pierce, father of the boy, made an information yesterday against Mandorf, before Mayor McCarthy, charging him with keeping a ferocious dog. The accused was arrested and held to bail for a hearing on Thursday, November 8th.

Severe Accident.—A young lady named Eliza Morgan, residing with her uncle Samuel Meyers, in Findley township, had three fingers taken off while working with a feed cutting machine. She was immediately in the rear of the house, on Tuesday afternoon. The whole right hand was so terribly mangled that it is thought amputation will have to be resorted to, to save a cripple. At last accounts the lady was suffering terribly and lock-jaw was feared by her attendant physician.

Malicious Mischief.—Annette Moltue, a colored lady, appeared before Alderman Taylor, yesterday, and made oath against Emanuel Saurbeck, also colored, for malicious mischief. It appears the accused entered the dwelling of the prosecutrix, on Wood street, in the Sixth ward, and with a malicious intent to destroy a large mirror, struck the same with a poker, shivering the glass into atoms. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the accused.

A Wife Beater.—A luckless wight, named John Cowan, was committed to the county workhouse of the county jail, yesterday, by Alderman Taylor, for beating his wife Bridget without just cause or provocation. John was profuse in his denunciations of the summary manner in which he was treated, but disposed of his case, and threatened to visit the most condign retribution on him as soon as he is liberated from his present uncomfortable position.

Episcopal Visitation.—Right Rev. Kerfoot has been on a visit to the oil regions of late, and has held regular services at Pithole City, at Titusville, at Petroleum Centre, and at Rouseville. At the latter place he administered the rite of confirmation to several persons on the 23d instant, and an Episcopal sabbath is to be organized there tomorrow.

Must Redeem.—A misapprehension has been entertained by some of the national banks that they are not obliged to redeem mutilated notes except at a discount. Holders of mutilated notes should in no case allow this discount. The banks are bound to redeem their notes at par, both at their own counters and at their respective agencies.

Two Charges.—William Taylor was before Alderman Donaldson, yesterday, charged with selling liquor without license, and also with selling strong beverage on the seventh day of the week. He gave bail for trial on the first charge and paid $50 fine on the second.

Guarding Against Fire.—The borough authorities of Oil City are making arrangements with the Water Company to have fire plugs put in at all places in the city where they are needed.

Child Drowned.—A little child of Robert Boyer, of Dunbar township, Fayette county, aged about fifteen months, was drowned a few days since by falling into a spring near the house.

Poor House Burned.—The house on the Brooke county Poor Farm, near Wellsburg, was destroyed by fire a few days since. It was about to be occupied by the overseer of the poor.

Debating Club.—The subject of forming a debating "club" is being agitated at Pithole City. These clubs are sure to "strike" a vein of "gas," if they "spout" nothing else.

Five Thousand Dollars were stolen by pick-pockets from various visitors at the Reading Fair.

Burglars have operated extensively in Reading the past few days.

Diptheria rages at Reading Pa.

Special Caution.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the soothing syrup is not connected with any other article.

COAL, COKE, &c.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMERS.

HUMMEL & RABER

vite the attention of the public to their fine stock of COAL just received, including the following varieties

Lump, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and Chestnut,
Lykins Valley, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and Chestnut,

All of which they are prepared to deliver at the LOWEST RATES, by the single ton, car load, boat load or thousand bushels.
All orders promptly attended to.
Office, 154 Chestnut street, near the Depot.
HARRISBURG, PA.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 567 Liberty Street.

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND AVENUE,

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny COAL, by the BOAT or the BLACK,
At the lowest Market prices.
All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal

And Manufacturers of

Coal, Slack, and Desulphurized Coke,

OFFICE AND YARD,

Corner of Butler and Morton; first yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, and on second street, near Lock No. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates.
Orders left at any of the yards will receive prompt attention.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

FENIAN MATTERS.

The Feeling Among the Canadians—Episcopal Church Demolished by Fenians—Activity in American Circles—Letter from President Johnson.

New York, Oct. 31.—A *Herald's* Montreal special says: There is but one feeling among the Canadians concerning the convicted Fenians, and that is the law must take its course.

The *Herald's* Toronto special says: The Episcopal Church in Brantford was entered by a party of Fenians immediately after the report of the news that Col. Lynch and Rev. John McMahon were sentenced to be hanged. The windows were smashed and the pulpit demolished, while a party of men promenaded the streets cheering for President Roberts and Gen. Sweeney.

If the Fenian prisoners are released by the Government in consequence of the threats made by the Fenians of the United States, a strong annexation party will be formed throughout the Provinces.

Mayor Hoffman has received a letter from President Johnson, in reply to the letter of the former, transmitting the resolutions of the Common Council concerning the Fenians. The President, referring to the action already taken through the Secretary of State, says these prompt proceedings under the deep interest felt by the Government of the United States in the cases of these citizens, and of its determination to take all steps that may be necessary and proper for the protection of all its citizens, whosoever they may be.

An Albany dispatch says: A rapid survey of the Fenian situation from Albany to the frontier, enables me to report the greatest activity prevailing among the circles. The Common Council of this city have adopted resolutions looking to practical aid to the Fenians, and the Common Council of Troy, with the entire approbation of Mayor Flagg, will follow suit to-morrow night.

The Fenian Rifle Association holds a most important meeting in Troy, last night, and are in session again to-night. Every where the circles of the organization exhibit more of practical meaning in their attitude, in view of the approaching possible executions in Canada, than ever known before. Arms are scattered in great quantities all along from White Hall to Burlington, and I know that a large quantity are, and have been for a long time, secreted on Canadian soil, at a point not far distant from St. Albans, Vermont.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Military Diplomatic Mission to Mexico—Sherman Accepts the Position—Grant will Assume the War Office Duties—Sherman's Late Order.

New York, Oct. 31.—The *Times'* Washington special says: General Sherman had another interview with the President to-day after the session of the Cabinet, at which he accepted the military diplomatic mission to Mexico, which I stated yesterday had been tendered to him. He will therefore leave for Ohio to-morrow, and after arranging some private affairs, he will leave for Mexico probably within ten days, accompanied by Colonel Campbell, Minister to that Republic.

The Administration is gratified at the prompt action of General Sherman, and the hope is confidently entertained that an officer of such rank and distinction will be a sufficient indication of the earnestness of this Government in the measures it is taking to aid in the restoration of the Republic, and that it will render the early presence of United States troops on Mexican soil unnecessary.

General Sherman's precise mission is both military and diplomatic. He goes to sustain Minister Campbell in all the diplomatic relations which may be re-established, and empowered also with full discretion as to the use of military power in any emergency requiring it. The very important nature of this mission is thus apparent, and the President is anxious that it not only shall be in safe and able hands, but that our representatives at Mexico reach the scene of action as soon as possible.

The name of General Grant was at first suggested as the proper person for the position of military governor, but it cannot well be spared from the pressing duties consequent upon the reorganization of the army. Gen. Sherman was selected, considering deemed the tender of the War Department, which was accepted by the President. When the change does occur in the latter Department, it is altogether probable that General Grant will assume its duties.

The *Times'* Washington special says the Administration does not entirely approve the bellicose language of General Sheridan in order so far as it applies to Maximilian and his French relations. Thus far all the intercourse with France on this subject has been of the most amicable nature, and there is no other intention or desire to in erupt them. At the present moment everything promises to be accomplished without any bad feeling whatever, unless it be on the part of those bandits whom General Sheridan styles buccaneers.

The imports of General Sheridan being relieved are coined and set afloat from New Orleans in the interest of the enimies of the Government, and for the purpose of injuring the status of that officer.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Union Pacific Railroad—Absconding Clerk—Railroad Suit Dismissed—The Amendment in Vermont.

New York, October 31.—The eighth section of thirty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad has been accepted, and the road is now in running order from Omaha eastward seventy miles west of Omaha, which is twenty-eight miles west of the one hundredth meridian of west longitude.

Geo. Calvert, clerk in the employ of C. C. Parks, No. 31 New street, yesterday absconded with $40,000 in gold checks, belonging to his employer. $10,000 of the amount had been cashed. The payment of the rest has been stopped.

The suit in the Superior Court of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to recover damages for violation of a contract, was yesterday dismissed, the parties having amicably adjusted all matters in dispute.

The *Argus's* Montpelier, Vermont, special says: A vote was taken in the House to-day upon the proposed Amendment to the Constitution. It stood yeas, 189; nays, 11.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING.

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PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Cor. Sixth and Smithfield Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Cor. Beaver and Chestnut Streets

MANCHESTER.

All kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures constantly on hand.

PLUMBING,

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Hydrants, Iron Pumps,

SHEET LEAD, SHEET ZINC, LEAD PIPES, SINKS, BASINS

WATER CLOSETS AND WASH STANDS.

TOM T. EWENS,

(Successor to Ewens & Co.)

165 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Private Families and Hotels

Can be furnished with best quality of

HYDRANT HOSE AND PIPES

At shortest notice and best terms, by calling on

JOHN MAFFET,

Nos. 227 and 229 First Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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HERLEHY & JOHNSON,

PRACTICAL

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

FIFTH STREET EXTENSION,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

All orders by mail executed satisfactorily promptly attended to.
A full line of Bath Tubs, Pumps, Basins, Water Closets, Sinks, Chandeliers, Pendants, and Gas Shades, for sale at the most reasonable prices. Orders from country patrons by mail promptly attended to.
Gum Hose of every description.

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY

Keep on hand a superior article of

WOOD PUMPS,

All kinds of Iron Pumps, Hydrants, Sheet Lead Sheet Zinc, Lead Pipe, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Wash Basins, Wash Stands, &c., at the Warerooms,

Corner Sixth and Smithfield Streets,

All kinds of Repairing done promptly.
All orders by mail immediately attended to.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Carefully attended to by experienced and practical workmen. A fine assortment of

GAS FIXTURES, SINKS, BATH TUBS

SHOWER BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, HYDRANT

Constantly on hand and made to order.

TATE & SEVILLE,

No. 59 Federal Street, Allegheny, and
No. 147 Second Street, Pittsburgh.

EXCELSIOR

OMNIBUS AND LIVERY STABLE,

No. 410 Penn Street.

JAMES K. DAIN, Proprietor,

Omnibuses and carriages furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Wedding and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates.

Stable Open Day and Night

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THE QUEEN! THE QUEEN!

THE QUEEN OF

HAIR RESTORERS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER is QUEEN, not only in NAME, but in VIRTUES.

Is the Best Hair Restorer ever offered to the Public.

An infallible RESTORER and PRESERVER of the Hair if faithfully applied.

It is no Hair Dye.

It acts directly upon the roots of the hair changing grey hair to its original life color; arresting premature decay and falling out of the hair; eradicating scurf and dandruff; and curing all humors of the scalp.

It will change dry and wiry hair to soft and luxuriant tresses.

It imparts a delightful fragrance to the hair.

In short, if you wish to restore your hair, as in youth, and retain it through life use

MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER.

Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

R. F. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

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Watches! Watches! Watches!

DE TREY & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of all kinds, No. 34 Liberty street, N. Y., beg leave to inform the public that they have just received the most elegant, perfect and accurate Watch ever introduced in the United States, a beautiful, extra rubis jewelled, heavily 18 carat Gold Plate on silver, magnificently engraved, finely and richly Enamelled Dial Plate, with the genuine Damaskeanet Hands, thoroughly regulated by the observatory and warranted to be the *Finest Ultra* time Keeper in the world. Reliable Watch, tent's or Lady's size, will be sent free to any citizen on receipt of $25, or if preferred, will be sent, c. o. d., on receipt of $5 as part payment. The watch will be sent by Express, or mail registered, so that there is simply a certainty of reaching their destination; but should the Express Company or Post Office fail in their duty, we will send another watch immediately. *Order for any kind of Watches will be promptly and faithfully furnished.* Liberal terms to the trade.

AGENTS.—We want Agents in every town and county in the country, and to those acting as such liberal inducements will be offered.

Please send money by Express, (Post Office Order or Bank Drafts, to DE TREY & CO., 34 Liberty street, N. Y. oct14:6m

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured large yard, and furnished it with the most improved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers, in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Sheets, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Sait Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Roofs and Plate Work.
Sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.
Repairing done on the shortest notice. jel6:tf

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS.

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PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised still Bottoms, Copper Rods, Nails, Spikes and Tacks, and dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools, Warehouse, 141 and 143 Second street, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. myl:eod:dawT

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All kinds of KNIVES and SPRINGS made from Steel Cast Steel; Extra refined REAPER and MOWER STEEL.
Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SMITHFIELD streets, Pittsburgh.
Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening Circular Saws; also, repairing all kinds of machine and Drilling done at reasonable rates. jel6:2m

ROBINSON, REA & CO., (Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders & Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Sugar and Saw Mills.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers.

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO.,

Manufacturers of Iron Vaults and Safe Doors, Iron Railing, Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c., Nos. 21 Second and 8 Third street, Pittsburgh. Wood and Iron Mantels, a large variety of new patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.
Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice.

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an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men and Others, Married or Single, who contemplate the vital powers, with means of perfect relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. aug8:1lm:dawT

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HIGHEST PREMIUM

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Wheeler & Wilson

SEWING MACHINE.

Over 250,000 Now in Use.

SALES FOR QUARTER ENDING

WHEELER & WILSON	13,085
SINGER & CO.	8,43
GROVER & BAKER	8,33
FLORENCE	6,00
GROVER & BAKER	5,00

Showing Wheeler & Wilson's sales to be more than double those of any other Sewing Machine. The confidence of the public is a certain evidence of its superiority. In particular one of these Machines no 1,417 from Nov. 1, 1865, to April 1, 1866, by D. C. CULVERWELL, M.D., author of the GREEN BOOK, &c.

"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."

sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents and two postage stamps, by C. M. KLINE & CO., 157 Fulton street, New York, Post Office Box 6,566.
Also, Dr. Culverwell's celebrated work, "Ultimate Guide," price 25 cents.

PIESICK & BRO., Engine Builders and Machinists, manufacturers of Piesick's patent balance Valves, for Steam Engines, and all kinds of Brewers' Machinery, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Oil Engines of all sizes, with or without Balance Valves, Boilers, Fire Fronts, Working Beam Connections, Sugar Pumps, &c., CORNER HARRISON AND FIRE STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Repairing and putting up machinery promptly attended to.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,

94 WOOD STREET,

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Announce that they have just received and are now opening an UNUSUALLY LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the

DRY GOODS LINE,

Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their Stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many

Scarce and Desirable Goods,

Together with Superior Styles of all the best makes of

Prints,
American Delaines,
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FLANNELS,

Plain White, Scarlet, Mixed, Red and Grey Twilled, Rob Roy, Miners, Shaker and Shirting.

White and Colored

BED BLANKETS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

CLOAKINGS

&c. &c. &c.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Our Stock will embrace a great variety and all the latest Novelties.

NOTIONS,

A Full and Complete Assortment.

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,

94 Wood Street.

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& CO.,

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DRY GOODS

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MONDAY,

OCTOBER FIRST,

1866.

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RESTAURANT,

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All the luxuries of the season. Choice Liquors, Segars, &c. Private Dining Room up stairs.

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PURE WHITE LEAD,

BLUE LEAD GROUND IN OIL FOR PAINTS

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ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

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Have in Store and are Receiving

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

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MERCHANTS are invited to call and examine our stock and note our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders for

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Superior Cotton Yarns,

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS,

Batting, Twine,

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Will be Promptly Filled at

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All orders by mail will receive immediate and careful attention.

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DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS!

Will not BEND or BREAK like the single Springs, and will retain their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, when three or four ordinary Skirts are CAST ASIDE as USELESS. They are the CHEAPEST and most ECONOMICAL, and that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

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OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

At Wholesale by all the leading Jobbers in this city. For sale by all retailers who sell first-class Skirts.

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GOLD AND SILVER.

Financial Crisis

Compel us to Sell

In the course of Six Months

$250,000 - - - - $250,000

WORTH OF

Watches, Clocks, Chains, Diamond Rings, Pianos, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Silver Ware, &c., &c.,

ALL TO BE DISPOSED OF AT

One Dollar Each,

Without regard to value; and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

After receiving the article, if it does not please you, you can return it and your money will be refunded.

THE STOCK COMPRISES, among other articles, Splendid Clocks, Gold and Silver Watches, Rings set with Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Garnet and other Stones, Solitaires and in clusters, Ladies' sets of Jewelry, comprising Pins and Ear Rings of the most fashionable styles, set in Precious Stones of every variety, Gent's Large assortment of Gold and Enamelled and Pearl Sets, Gold studs and Sleeve Buttons, one of the most beautiful patterns, Gents Bosom and Scarf Pins, and countless variety of Bracelets, Chains, Musical Boxes, Head Dresses, Combs, Charms, &c.

In consequence of the great stagnation of trade in the Manufacturing districts of France and England, a large quantity of valuable jewelry, originally intended for the European market, has been sent over for sale in the country, and may be sold at any price. Under these circumstances the

"WATCH & GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY."

Have resolved upon

AN APPORTIONMENT,

subject to the following regulations: Certificates of value are first put into envelopes, sealed, and folded over, and sent by mail, or otherwise, to any address on receipt of the Certificate and 25 cents, which is not to be returned, and time it is at your option to send the dollar and wait for the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Piano, Melodeon, Sewing Machine or Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry on our list for $1.

NO BLANKS.

SENDING FOR CERTIFICATES.

In all transactions by mail, 25 cents must be sent for awarding the certificates, paying postage and dividing the property, which sum cannot be enclosed with the certificate in any case. Five certificates will be sent for $1, eleven for $2, thirty for $5, and one hundred for $10.

AGENTS—We want agents in every town and county in the country, and those acting as such will be allowed ten cents on every certificate ordered by them, provided the remittance amounts to $5. Agents will collect 25 cents for every certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or 30 cent stamps. Agents remitting at once will be entitled to a beautiful Silver Watch, and also 300 certificates.

Please write your Name, Town, County and State plainly, and address all orders to

WATCH AND GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY,
oct1:14t 30 Libery Street, New York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—No. 1. Farm of 400 acres, Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about 7 miles south of the Pa. Railroad, at Bolivar Station, and 36 miles from the city. The improvements are: First, a two-story stone dwelling with seven rooms; stone spring house, carriage house, corn crib and a good barn 46 by 76 feet; a large stable and granary, and the best of water at the door. Second, a large frame dwelling with 7 rooms and a kitchen, a large stone spring house, bake oven, corn crib, wagon shed, a large hewed log barn. Third, a frame tenement house, with a good stable. Fourth, a two-story hewed log house and barn. The fencing is generally good, large meadows, of the best timothy and clover; an abundance of limestone and coal upon the farm; a young and old apple orchard at each dwelling; 300 acres cleared, the residue in good timber, such as white, red, black and rock oak sugar, beech, poplar and locust. The soil is good producing the very best crops of all kinds of grain; would make a No. 1 stock farm, and will be sold low. Possession on the first day of October, 1866.

No. 2. Farm of 53 acres, situated in Chartiers township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 8½ miles from the city, near the line of the Steubenville R. R., and within one-half mile of a station; 30 acres of the best of creek bottom land, and in a high state of cultivation; 23 acres of wood and and pasture. The fencing is generally good. The soil is No. 1, and well adapted for gardening. The attention of those wishing to engage in the business will call at once and secure a good bargain, as this is a rare chance.

No. 3. Farm of 84 acres, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Monongahela river, about one mile from the Borough of Elizabeth. The soil is of the best quality. The improvements are a farm house with six rooms, a good barn and other out buildings; fencing good; about 50 acres of coal. Churches, schools and mills very convenient. Possession can be immediately.

No. 4. Also, the best Farm in Elizabeth township, containing about 90 acres, lying on the Monongahela river,

PH. R. MERTZ,

Banker and Broker,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.

London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.

Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, October 31, 1866.

The New York stock quotations to-day, as reported by Robinson, McClean Co., & were as follows: Gold, 146; 1881's, 114; 5-20's, old, 114½; do new, 111¼; 10-40s, 100; 7-30s, 1st series, 105¾; second and third, 105¾. Michigan Southern R. R., 94¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 100½; Erie R. R., 85; Union Telegraph Company, 53¼; Chicago & Rock Island, 110¾; Chicago & North Western, 50; do preferred, 75¾.

—The Comptroller of the Currency is anxious that the national currency should be kept whole and clean, and invites all national banks to co-operate with him to that end, by retiring and returning all soiled and defaced notes, without waiting for them to become so mutilated that they will not circulate. National banking associations in the large cities named are requested to redeem all the notes of their corresponding banks, and to return the soiled, dirty defaced notes to the banks that they were issued. The last clause of the Comptroller's circular of February 15, 1864, is not in conflict with this suggestion, as it relates exclusively to notes so badly mutilated as to make the propriety of their redemption at all, in whole or in part, a matter of doubt. When such cases arise they must of necessity be referred to the officers of the bank issuing the notes as the most competent judges. But when there is no doubt as to the value of the note or its identity, it should be redeemed by the approved agency.

—There was no quotable change (says the Philadelphia *Press*, of Tuesday) in the money market, though we observe a large portion of unemployed balances going into the stock funds. The demand for currency for the west has fallen off, and there are some signs of a return movement for a week or two to come. Some authorities, however, express the opinion that Ohio and Indiana will want more currency later in the season. The orders from the cotton points, this far make no serious inquiries. We believe the treasury has some considerable national bank balances at New Orleans and other southern points, on which transfers could probably be made at New York, if applied for, at moderate exchange.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, October 31, 1866.

The weather continues raw, wet and very unpleasant, and exceedingly unfavorable for outdoor business, which, at best, has been somewhat restricted for some time past. While there is nevertheless a fair volume of business in the aggregate, yet, as the demand for the leading commodities is confined mainly to supplying the wants of the local trade, we have but few round lot operations to record. So far, however, as values are concerned, there has been no changes worthy of special notice.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet but held very firmly at $2,65 for No. 1 Spring. Barley may be quoted at $1,20 for prime No. 1 spring, and $1,30 for prime Fall. Corn is scarce and higher, and may now be quoted firmly at $1,00 on track. Oats in light supply and tending upward; sale of 1 car, at 52; 1 do do at 53; and small sales at the usual advance. Rye is held at $1,20 to $1,25, and but little in market.

FLOUR—Continues very firm and somewhat excited, and prices are still tending upward. We now quote, in a regular way from store, at $12,50 to $13,00 for Spring Wheat and $13,50 for Winter Wheat brands. Sale of 100 barrels "Queen of the West," at $13; 100 do "Desplane" at $12,80—to arrive; and 100 do "Jenkins Eureka" on p. t. Buckwheat Flour is selling at $4,50 to $5 per cwt, and Rye Flour at $7,50 per barrel.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is quiet and unchanged at 16¾ to 17 for Shoulders; 18 for Ribbed Sides, and 22½ to 24½ for Plain and Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is dull and nominal at 17 to 17½. Mess Pork is in limited supply, but the demand is light—held at $34 per bbl.

SEEDS—Sale of 71 bags Timothy seed at $3. Flaxseed is in good demand at $3, and but little of the offering. Cloversead is dull but firm at $7,50 to $8.

SALT—Is reported steady, with a demand fully up to the supply, and regular sales at $2,80, on track, and $2,90 to $3, in store.

APPLES—Quiet and unchanged, with a supply somewhat in excess of the demand; we continue to quote at $2,50 to $3—sale of 60 bbls choice at $3.

CHEESE—Is steady, with a fair jobbing demand at 17 for West'n Reserve; 19 for Western Farm, and 21 for Hosking.

BUTTER—There is no improvement in the demand, and is no falling off in the receipts. Prime to choice Roll is selling at 30 to 32, while for common packed, there seems to be very little inquiry.

EGGS—In good demand, and prime fresh packed sell on arrival at 30.

POTATOES—Peach Blows in good supply and dull, with small sales at $2,50 per barrel. Jersey Sweets range all the way from $4 to $4,50 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Steady with a continued fair demand but unchanged—$15 per bbl for common, and $20 for cultivated.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples are quoted at 18 for quarters; 20 for mixed, and 25 for halves. Apples dull.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, October 31, 1866.

CRUDE—There was less activity manifested in the Crude market to-day, though there was evidently a little firmer feeling on the part of holders, that is, they were not willing to make any further concessions in order to effect sales, and this, as a matter of course, had a tendency to retard operations. We continue to quote at 10 to 10½, in bulk and barrels returned, and 15 to 15½, bbls included; sale of 500 bbls, to arrive, at 10½; 400 do do, bbls returned, at 10½; and 1200 bbls Virginia oil, in bulk, at 10½. At 10 cents, a considerable amount of oil could have been sold, but at 10½ buyers were not very plenty, while on the other hand, there were not, so far as we could learn, any sellers at 10. At Oil City crude is quoted all the way from 8¾ to 13 40, good gravities being the outside figures.

REFINED—There is no improvement to note in the demand for bonded oil, and prices instead of getting better are still getting worse. Yesterday, buyers were offering 35 to 35½ for immediate delivery in Philadelphia, while to-day, 34 to 34½ appeared to be about the best offers that could be obtained—we have but a single sale to report, 500 bbls for the last half of November, at 35½, and we presume the same figure could have been realized for December. Quotations may be fairly given at 28 to 28½, free on board cars here, and 34 to 34½, delivered in Philadelphia. Free oil is very dull and drooping, to correspond with the decline in bonded.

RESIDUUM—Thus far this week, there has not been a single operation in this article, and last week there was but a single sale—50 bbls at $2,90.

ARRIVALS—The following arrivals of oil were reported to-day: Jas. Wilkins, 145; Brewer & Burke, 265; W. P. Logan, 300—total, 710 bbls.

New York Financial Matters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Money quite easy, at 4@5 per cent. Sterling quiet, at 109¾@109¾. Gold without decided change, opening at 146, declining to 146, advancing to 146¾, and closing at 146¾. Exports of specie to-day $94,425. Government stocks more active and a shade firmer. Freights to Liverpool quiet.

STOCKS higher, closing buoyant. Rock Island, 111¾; Illinois Central, 126; Northwestern, 66; do. preferred, 81¾; Toledo, 110½; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 54¾; Fort Wayne, 100¾; Atlantic and T. H., 50¼; do. preferred, 75; Missouri and St. Paul, 62; do. preferred, 75¼; H. and St. Joe, 51; C. and P., 93; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Reading, 96; Erie, 85¾; New York Central, 119½; Pacific Mail, 233. 5-20 Coupons '65, new issue, 109; Treasury 7-30's, 106½; Tennessee 6s, 72¾; new Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 34.

The *Post's* money article says: The loan market is easy at 4@5 per cent. The current rates for discounts are 6@7, with more hesitancy. The stock market is strong. Governments are in fair demand at a slight advance on yesterday's rates. Railroad shares are strong, Northwestern (common) taking the lead in advance of miscellaneous stocks. Cumberland continues to be the most buoyant, the speculative clique, which is managing the movement, not having, so far as appears, accomplished their plans. After the regular board the quotations were as follow: New York Central, 119½; Erie, 85¾; Hudson, 127; Reading, 96; Michigan Central, 114; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Illinois Central, 125¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 92¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 66; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, 81¾; Toledo, 110½; Rock Island, 111¾; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 34¼. Foreign Exchange is quiet. Bills at sixty days on London are quoted at 108¾@109 for commercial; 109@109½ for bankers do; at short sight, 110¾@110¾.

LATEST.

The Money market remains easy, and the plethora of Money was never greater than at present. The demand from the Stock Exchange is not sufficient to absorb all the idle capital here, and all loans are generally done at 5 per cent., but there are still some exceptions at 5 per cent. The discount market is rather firmer, and mercantile paper is selling 6@7 per cent. Prime names pass at 5½.

The gold market was firmer this afternoon and closed up at 146¾@146¾. There was very little done in exchange after the selling of the Scotia, but the market is firm at 109½@109¾. The Government securities were firm this afternoon, and generally better, especially on the gold bonds.

The steamship shares were firm and sales were made at 233 for Pacific Mail, 82 for Atlantic Mail, and 113¾ for Union Navigation.

The coal stocks are firm, Cumberland sold at 67¼@67⅝, and Wilkesbarre advanced to 71¾@71¾.

At last open board, the railway market was firm and generally up to the highest point of the day. Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh, Rock Island and Illinois only, were higher. The following were the closing prices at 4:30, P. M.: Ohio certificates, 34¼@34¾; Canton Co., 35¾@36; Cumberland Coal Co., 67⅛@67¾; Mariposa preferred, 30¾@30⅝; Western Union, 32¾@33; Alton and Terre Haute, 50¾@51; Toledo and Wabash, 54¾@54¾; Erie, 85¾@86; Illinois Central, 125¾@126; Reading, 116@116¾; Michigan Central, 92¾@93; Illinois Central, 126@126¾; Pittsburgh, 86¾@87; Toledo, 110@110¾; Rock Island and Pacific, 111¾@112; North Western, 66¾@66¾; N.W. preferred, 81¾@82.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—Wheat active and advanced 50c. Wheat irregular, active and advanced, and $1,00@2,05 for No. 2.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Cotton very firm, at 35½c for middling uplands, and 40@40½c for do. Orleans. Flour opened at 10@20c better, but closed quiet and firm at a slight advance, at $10,30@11,05 for extra state; $12,25@13,50 for extra R. H. O., and $13,00@15,00 for trade brands. Rye flour is active and firm, at $7,25@8,50. Whisky quiet and steady, at $2,42 for state in bond. Wheat active and 2@3c higher, at $2,30@2,35 for very inferior Chicago spring, $2,40@3,50 for No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee. Rye is quiet, at $1,35 for old western. Receipts of 31,150 bu. corn, and the market is 2@3c lower, closing unsettled and firmer, at $1,35 for inferior; $1,40 @1,45 for shipping mixed western in store, and afloat chiefly at $1,30@1,32, and closing firm, at $1,33@1,33. Receipts of 78,768 bu. oats, at 1c lower sales of 40,000 bu., at 70@73c for Chicago and Milwaukee. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar steady and in fair demand; Cuba, 10¾@12½. Molasses very firm for low grades and quiet. Petroleum lower but more active; 27½@28c for Crude, and 39@39½c for Refined in Bond. —Domestic Fleece still continues dull, heavy and declining, while foreign is quiet and steady; 50@60c for Domestic Fleece, 30c for Georgia, 45c for Super-pulled, 2@32c for Texas and 37½c for California. Leather—Hemlock Sole in moderate request; 24@34c for Buenos Ayres light weight, 34@37c for do medium, and 37@39c for heavy do., 32@33c for California, 37@39c for heavy do., 32@33c for middle, and 33@35c for light do. Coal—Foreign firm with a moderate supply and a good inquiry; Domestic seller supply and a good inquiry; Domestic sellers at $5,50@7,75 per ton of 2,000 pounds from ring; at $5,50@7,75 per ton of 2,000 pounds from ring; at $5,50@7,75 per ton of 2,000 pounds from ring;

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1866.

CONDITION OF EUROPE.

When the late German war hung as a dark and threatening cloud on the horizon of Europe, ready to let loose the fiery flash and the echoing thunder, we gave a short description of the condition of that continent. Only a few months have elapsed, and yet how different is the aspect presented to the eye. Instead of strong border States, ready to pounce and prey upon the vitals of a dissensious, torn and unharmonious center, we now see this center, strong and united, demanding and receiving the respect of its neighbors who have not yet fully recovered from their surprise, or, rather, consternation, at the sudden and grand development of power in a nation whose insignificance in political matters had become a by-word. In fact, this late stride of Prussia, and, through her, of Germany, towards influence and power, has no parallel on the pages of history. If we may judge her future by the recent past no anticipation of her coming greatness would be exaggerated. Though not yet fully and compactly united, the German nation is on the best road to lose its world-known character for dreaming, and to enter on a career of realism only equalled by its accomplishments in the realm of pure thought, the sublime arena on which master spirits wage the wars of theories and problems.

Look and see how surely England draws her acid face into a grim smile, and congratulates a neighbor whose friendship and alliance she lately deemed below her dignity to solicit. See haughty France gnaw and bite the curb which her sagacious ruler deemed it necessary to lay upon her. See Italy, the new-born, re-united. See how fondly she clings to an alliance with a power that assisted her in the dangerous throes of her second birth—the perilous hour of her resurrection—entirely disregarding the frowning admonitions from the capital of France. See Austria, stretched in the dust! and Russia, hesitating to say a word in favor of kindred Houses, deprived of territory and people by a gesture of Bismark's mighty hand. See all this, and you will begin to understand the great work that Prussian bayonets have accomplished, and the changes European politics have undergone.

BISMARK's work was bloody, but it was short. When the cable flashed upon us the electric word PEACE, we had reason to believe it would be a durable one, because founded upon a basis strong and stable, whose foundation no hand would be bold enough to undermine. We had additional reason to believe the peace would be a lasting one after the meek reception in Paris of the Prussian refusal to cede territory in consideration of neutrality observed and good will shown. Our readers will recollect that we construed this manifestation correctly then as a sign of weakness and fading glory in a star that had previously shone with undiminished splendor—though the latent cause was hidden from the world. *Now* we have the clue. It was conveyed when the bulletins on the Emperor's failing health first spoke their ominous words. This language—received at first with suspicion, then with prudent caution—has now become plain, evident, unmistakable. Every word is a writing on the wall. Every sentence runs forward to DEATH. Death of the usurper and tyrant, who has blackened forever the second of December in the annals of the world. But, justice requires us to confess it, death also to the *great sovereign*, who, for more than thirteen years has ruled not only the most capricious nation on the globe; but ruled the large part of the globe itself—death of the man whose stupendous greatness we never felt more distinctly than at this moment of his expected departure. He is but indisposed, and the world shakes to its poles. He grows worse, and a nervous uneasiness prevades society. He sinks, and black clouds overspread the political heavens, to break forth into a raging tempest at the instant of his demise.—Yes; he is great—this Emperor of the French—though of a kind sinister and dark—and history, which bestows this name on his uncle, will in like manner adorn the nephew. But the greatness of this last, is an object more of fear than of envy.

What feelings must be those of this slowly dying Emperor? He knows that the hour of his death is also, the hour of the dissolution of that grand structure he has reared for the glory of his name and family. He is conscious that he has labored, persecuted, perjured, murdered, without laying a permanent foundation. As the shadow vanishes from the wall when the body that throws it disappears, so his achievements and successes will disappear like creations of magic from the sight. What is the punishment of Prometheus, of Tantalus, of Sysiphus, compared with the punishment of this ambitious personage? He who received the brusk repulse of Bismark with a pleasant smile, that he might spare his health, must be suffering excruciating pain that nothing can stop his decay, and that he must leave the stage on which his performances gained him many admirers, few disinterested friends, and foes innumerable, who know no higher pleasure than to destroy his works, even at the risk of convulsing France.

This accomplished—what next? Who knows? Will it be chaos—anarchy like that which prevailed in 1789, drawing into its vortex all the nations of Europe? Will the dethroned Bourbons, with re-animated hopes, strike for their lost dominions? Will another Dictator, and another Second of December, soil the annals of France? Will the Republic arise from its grave, and with greater caution and experience teach the fiery Gauls to be a free people? Who knows? Can the Imperial Prince hold the reins which his father's strong hands found it difficult to manage? This seems generally to be disbelieved. What lies beyond the present regime baffles the calculations of the most sagacious.

In Prussia there is another sick man—greater than NAPOLEON; if we may call *him* greater who beats his adversary in the most subtle of all games, that of politics. In his case, also, bulletins are sent to every point of the compass. In his case, too, friends and foes are eagerly watching the chances. Yet there is one essential difference between these two men. NAPOLEON is a setting—BISMARK a rising star. While the former is losing friends and popularity, exchanging them for indifference or enmity, the latter is just emerging from a clouded atmosphere of misapprehension and jealousy into the bright etherial region of love and admiration. But in his death, as in that of NAPOLEON, the convulsion of a continent may occur. The victories of Prussia might then have been in vain. She might suddenly be checked in her glorious career, and lose her new position as rapidly as it was gained. Let us, therefore, rejoice that he is recovering, and hope he will continue to improve, and labor in that spirit of true Liberty which alone enhances the welfare of a nation. As for NAPOLEON, if we cannot applaud, let us be slow in the general condemnation of him. With all his foibles and evil tendencies, he possesses qualities to secure the admiration of coming generations, and has done more for the development of the material resources of his country than a dozen ordinary princes put together.

Contrast for a moment the great men of whom we have spoken, and the nations they respectively rule. How inferior, how pitiful, do they and their conditions appear to the eyes of Republicans! A hundred million of intelligent beings tremble at the thought that four eyes may close. How miserable their condition—how contemptible their utter helplessness! Could such a thing happen in such a public as ours? Our beloved LINCOLN was laid low, and millions of households mourned him; but our political machinery worked on without interruption, and we bore without apparent effect a blow which would have staggered or prostrated monarchial governments. Let us cherish our free institutions. Let us guard them with a watchful eye, and punish with instant destruction any hand audacious enough to menace them.

CULM.

In mining and preparing anthracite coal for market, much waste is incurred by abrasion. A considerable per centage of the entire mass is broken up into small particles known as culm. The purer the coal, the more friable is it ordinarily. This culm accumilates in vast masses near all the collieries, and various expedients are resorted to in order to get it out of the way. Sometimes large quantities of it are shoveled into streams during floods, to be carried away to the annoyance of property holders below. Sometimes it is used to fill up low or marshy places, and at others to form railroad embankments. Deposited in large quantities, it is reported to be liable to spontaneous combustion.

Various experiments have been conducted to utilize, if possible, this waste; but so far, in this country, without practical results. In England, experiments to the same end have been made upon the waste of bituminous coal, and favorable conclusions have been reached. The refuse is mixed with common farina, alkali and hot water, in the proportions of eight pounds of farina, three pounds of alkali, and twenty five gallons of water to a ton, after which it is moulded into bricks and sold at $4,50 a ton, which is $1,50 cheaper than coal.

How far this recipe will succeed with the culm produced from anthracite can only be determined by experiment. Of course it will succeed as well with our bituminous as with British.

Experiments made in this country with the residuum of petroleum, upon anthracite culm, have not succeeded so well as to justify the continuance of them.

GENERAL NEWS.

—It is proposed to annex the town of Roxbury, Massachusetts, to Boston.

—A Providence man named Richards has lately invented a combined paper collar and bosom, and sold the patent for $300,000.

—A Gladstone epidemic has broken out in the "cottage homes of England." Half the children baptized are named after the great commoner.

—An issue of bank notes of the value of half a scudo, a little more than two shillings, which has long been talked of, has been officially announced in Rome.

—"Do you think that raw oysters are healthy?" asked a lady of her physician. "Yes," he replied, "I never knew one to complain of being out of health in my life."

—In his recent diplomatic circular, the Emperor Napoleon gives it as his opinion that, "one century hence, the United States of America will contain one hundred million of inhabitants."

—"I have nothing to give you but my heart," said a spinster to a lawyer who had conducted a suit for her. "Well," said the lawyer gruffly, "go to my clerk—he takes the fees."

—The best time ever made on a public trotting in Connecticut, was made at Meriden, on the 17th, by Leviathan. He made the time in 2:26, under saddle, and carried 30 pounds over weight.

—Miss Fanny Seward, daughter of the Secretary of State, is seriously ill at the residence of her father in Washington.—Physicians have been sent from Auburn, New York, and Philadelphia.

—The Hamilton *Intelligencer* says that the hog cholera is making bad ravages among the swine around Oxford, Ohio, several large hog raisers having lost heavily within the past few weeks.

—A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the discovery of Edward Tisdale, of Dubuque, Iowa, alive or dead. He mysteriously disappeared, at Chicago, on the afternoon of September 25th.

—A joint stock company has been organized in Indianapolis, for the establishment of a cotton factory in that city. The capital consists of fifty thousand shares of $20 each, making an aggregate capital of one million dollars.

—The Marquis de Turget, formerly French Ambassador to the Court of Spain, who was challenged by Mr. Soule, at Madrid, because he sneered at the late Mrs. Soule's dress and manners, died at Berne, Switzerland, recently.

—An expedition, numbering from 500 to 600 persons, is to leave Santa Fe, on the 1st of January, for the placers on the Gila River, in Arizona. Many adventurers from St. Louis and Leavenworth have already reached Santa Fe to join it.

—The Boston *Traveler* says of Mr. Seward: "He belongs to that order of New York politicians of whom Aaron Burr was the first, Martin Van Buren the most contemptible, Henry J. Raymond the smallest, and William H. Seward the worst."

—Two old English brass mortars, bearing the initials of George I. and George II. respectively, which were captured by Admiral Foote at Island No. 10, and presented by him to the Government, have been donated to the New Haven Historical Society.

—It is related that the clerk of a rural church in England recently made the following announcement to the congregation: "You are desired to attend a meeting in the vestry, at 4 o'clock, to consider on the means of heating the church, and to digest other matters."

—Cave Johnson, a State Senator elect in Tennessee, but not admitted to his seat at the late session of the Legislature, has resigned on account of great age and feeble health. A quarter of a century ago he ranked among the most prominent politicians of his State.

—When Judge ——, a member of Congress from Ohio, years ago, was opposed at the second election on account of intemperate habits, he admitted the fact, but insisted that he never was so drunk as not to fairly represent his constituents! He was elected by a triumphant majority.

—A Democrat in the Chicago *Times* commences a eulogy of the rebel party by remarking, "All men are porn Democrats." This is a mere paraphrase on the part of the writer of the declaration of the psalmist: "Behold I was shapen in iniquity and in sin did my mother conceive me."

—Twenty years ago British gold was sent over here to defeat a protective tariff. It is more important to the capitalists of England that the rebel debt should be paid than that a protective tariff should be defeated. Hence their anxiety to prevent the adoption of the constitutional amendment. —*Albany Journal.*

—In Richmond the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau are still issuing rations to a small number of persons, white and colored. An assistant surgeon has been assigned to the duty of attending to the poor of the city by the officer in command of the department, and it is upon his certificate that these issues are made.

—A letter from Chicago, in noticing the prevalence of cholera in that city says: "Rarely, if at all, is a temperate person, industrious person attacked. The case of one of our distinguished physicians formed no exception to the general rule. His personal indulgences for years past had reduced his constitution to a mere wreck."

—A novel case was decided at Jackson, Michigan, recently, by Commissioner Walcott, in regard to the custody of the issue of a marriage declared void and illegal. The parties were united in marriage some eight years ago, the husband supposing that the woman was unmarried, while she had a husband then living. This fact coming to light, the marriage was declared void. The wife then brought a *habeas corpus* against the husband for their three children. But the Commissioner decided against her claim under all the circumstances, and contrary to the general legal proposition that the custody of illegitimate children belongs to the mother. She now brings an action for the recovery of wages for the whole period of their supposed marriage.

—Lieut. Ira Harris, Jr., a son of the New York Senator, commanded the American twelve oared boat, belonging to one of our naval vessels, which beat fifteen boats of the French squadron in the race at Cherbourg, a few days ago—the French boats each working sixteen oars. Lieut. Harris commanded a party in the attack on Fort Fisher, and was severely wounded. A brother officer has claimed the command of the party on that occasion, but Harris insisted that his competitor was an "only son, while his father had seven or eight children, and could easily spare one." The argument prevailed.

—The Lowell *Courier* says that D. J. C Ayer has offered that city a bronze statute of Victory, purchased by him in Italy. It is about eight feet ligh and will stand on a pedestal some ten feet in height, making it altogether about eighteen feet from the base to the top of the figure, and will be a fit mate to the monument on Monument square, already erected to the first martyr of that terrible struggle, which finally terminated in *victory*. The City Council accepted the gift with thanks.

DR. CHAUSSIER'S EMPRESS LA COMPOSITION IMPERATRICE. FOURLESCHEVEUX.—It has long been known that the Hair, by mental exertion, by excitement, disease and imperfect circulation, loses its vitality, turns gray and falls off. That eminent French Chemist, DR. CHAUSSIER, has proved a complete antidote, and at the same time a beautifier of the hair, durable and finely perfumed. Remember this is the finest article for the toilet which has ever been presented to the public. IT IS NOT A DYE. It will not soil the finest linen. It will not gum the hair. It is free from the disagreeable smell of sulphur. It relieves the scurf, dandruff and unpleasant irritation. Prevents the hair from falling off, even after fevers. Causes the new hair to grow. It will restore gray hair to its natural color, or the money will be refunded in every instance. As the preparation is comparative new in this country, the proprietors present one to themselves and to new patrons who call at the agencies. Directions in French and English.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No 68 Market street. no16ly

A Beautiful Head of Hair!

"London" The great "Hair Color Restorer"
"London" Is the only "Instantaneous"
"London" In the dressing "Hair Color Restorer"
"London" Is the only "Instantaneous"

1. It will restore gray hair to its original color.
2. It will make the hair grow on bald heads.
3. It will restore the nutrive secretions.
4. It will prevent the hair from falling off.
5. It will cause the most scanty gray hair to become luxuriant in a few weeks.
6. It will prevent the hair from falling off.
7. It will prevent the hair from falling off.
8. It will throw all diseases of the scalp.

Price $1 per bottle. For sale by druggists generally. Depot at No. 8 WAYNE'S, 251 North sixth street, above Vine, and all leading druggists and dealers in toilet articles.

Sold by McCLARIN & McKENNAN, 88 Market street, and A. A. STEVENSON, 97 Market st, and JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market street, Pittsburgh.

THE GRAND SECRET.—The grand secret in medication is to help nature. SUSTAIN AND REGULATE—these are the Alpha and Omega of the only theory of cure that has common sense for its basis. If the nervous system is what tered the muscles weak, and the mind, like the body, in a state of paralysis—what is best to do? Common reader, no time to answer.

BUILD UP YOUR MAN.

Brace him up as you would brace a tottering edifice. The right remedy for this purpose is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which will bring him up out of the depths of debility and impart energy.

WITH HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

They cannot fail. A cold may take them in a few days, without the use of this tonic of unequalled energy; but the nervous system requires encouragement to be thrown around the organs to erect its tissues under the vivifying and healthful influence of this great invigorant, which are absolutely required. There is no substitute or correspondent that will fill their place. Resort to this most wonderful of all tonics, and

AND ALL WILL BE WELL.

Bear in mind that in Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Bilious Disorders, and Affections of the Kidneys, this remedy has always manifested the good effect that invariably follows the use of this excellent, invigorator and corrective. Sold by druggists generally. [oc26-d&w]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., *Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is our authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.*

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

There will be a SPECIAL MEETING of the FENIAN BROTHERHOOD at their HALL, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, November 2, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of delegates from Dr. E. Donnelly and others. The object of the meeting is to sympathize with the prisoners now held in CANADA, and to FURNISH them assistance. no2

OFFICE JONES' FIRE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, NOV. 2d, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the JONES' FIRE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, November 12th, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of A. M. SMITH & BRO., No. 8 WATER STREET, when and where place Directors will be elected, and other necessary business transacted. WM. M. GIBSON, no2:nl3 Secretary.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, NOV. 1, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK, Out of the profits of the last Six Months, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, free of Government Tax, on and after the 15th inst.

no2 J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

OFFICE MARINER OIL COMPANY, *Corner Market and Water Streets,* PITTSBURGH, NOV. 1st, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MARINER OIL CO. have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. out of the earnings for the month of October, payable on and after Nov. 5th. Transfer Book closed from 1st to 5th.

no2:n5 E. E. RINEHART, Secretary.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, NOV. 1st, 1866.

AN ELECTION

FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS OF THIS CO., to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, in Hogsett's Building, Water street, on TUESDAY, November 13th, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 1 P. M.

no1:n7 ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., PITTSBURGH, NOV. 1st, 1866.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY Of the City of Pittsburgh, will be held at JACOB RUDELL'S, No. 97 Fourth street,

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1866,

At 7 o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

D. F. CORWIN, no1:n13 Secretary.

OPENING.

MRS. M. RITCHIN has just returned from the East, and will open on THURSDAY, all the NEWEST STYLES OF

WINTER MILLINERY,

And a splendid assortment of LADIES' FURS.

No. 100 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY. oct27:n24

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY, for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 31 Fifth street, on MONDAY, November 5th, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. HUGH McELHENY, oct29:n12 Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of T. M. HARTON & CO., No. 90 Water street, was dissolved on the 20TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1866, by the death of T. M. HARTON. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them for settlement to

WM. N. ARMSTRONG, or JOHN B. DALZELL, Surviving partners, at the old stand. oct30:n3 No. 90 Water street, Pittsburgh.

MRS. S. A. STODDART would inform her customers that she has just returned from the East with a handsome assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

Having removed to the SECOND FLOOR, No. 46 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY. oct8:n26

REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED has removed the office of the HOPE OIL WORKS from 35 Market street, Pittsburgh, to their Works on CARLTON STREET, Brownstown, where they can near either beforand.

Postoffice Address 836, Pittsburgh.

oct30:n10 DUNCAN & WILLIAMS.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, OCT. 25th, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 92 Water street, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

oct25:n13 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING.—2 cars choice White Wheat;
4 do White Middlings;
4 do White Oats;
4 do prime Spring Barley;
15 barrels fresh Cider;
20 barrels Vinegar;
100 firkins Cider Butter;
100 firkins Roll Butter;
100 firkins round Cider Butter;
For sale by HENRY KEA, JR.,
oct30:n9 Liberty street, opposite Canal.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE

No. 24 St. Clair Street.

A large and well selected stock of LADIES', GENTS' and CHILDREN'S GAITERS, BALMORALS, etc., which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES. JOHN SNODGRASS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)
Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
Foreign Exchange,
Gold, Silver and Coupons.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

UNDERWRITERS'
AUCTION SALE OF
94 bbls. Best Brands St. Louis
FLOUR,

Damaged by water, in lots to suit purchasers.

On Friday, Nov. 2d, at 3 P. M.,

On the Monongahela Wharf, below Market street.

TERMS, CASH.
no2:n15 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS.
Ladies' Furnishing Goods.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
AND THE CELEBRATED
Bon-Ton Hoop Skirts,
At Wholesale or Retail,
AT
F. H. EATON'S.
17 Fifth Street.
no3

OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, October 26, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of

One Million Dollars of the 5 per cent.
AND
ONE MILLION DOLLARS
OF THE
Six Per Cent. Loans,

Of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will be received at the Treasury Department, in the City of Harrisburg, until 2 o'clock P. M., of

THURSDAY,
The 15th day of November, A.D. 1866.

Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pa.," endorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not, in their opinions, advantageous to the Commonwealth.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor General.
ELI SLIFER, Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

W. J. MYERS....W. G. HOPPER.....C. A. K. MYERS.

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,
(Successors to R. R. Bulger.)
No. 45 Smithfield St.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
FURNITURE
Parlor, Chamber,
and Dining Room Sets,
OFFICE AND SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Together with a full assortment of
Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture,
Constantly on hand and for sale at the
Lowest Cash Prices.
oct20:n29

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of

EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE,
SUCCESSORS TO
T. M. HARTON & CO.,

For the purpose of carrying on the

BOAT STORE
AND
SHIP CHANDLERY BUSINESS,
And Manufacturers of
Cordage, Packing, Yarns, &c.,
AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 90 Water Street.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 25th, 1866. oct31:n8

TO PRINTERS.

A RARE CHANCE
FOR THE PURCHASE OF
PRINTING PRESSES CHEAP.

The following Printing Presses are offered for sale on reasonable terms, the subscriber having no further use for them, viz:

One Ruggles Eagle press;
One Ruggles Card and Bill Head Press;
One Ruggles Vanzee Card Press;
Three Hand Presses, Imperial size,
ALL IN GOOD ORDER.

Also, a large number of Second-hand PRINTERS' CASES, suitable for use in Country Newspaper Offices. For prices address

W. S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third Sts., Pittsburgh.
oct20:m30

THE ADDITIONAL
$100 Bounty
NOW COLLECTED BY
McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,
No. 98 Grant Street,
Pittsburgh, Penna.
oct3

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED are hereby notified that the undersigned Viewers, appointed to view and assess damages and benefits for the Opening of Two Streets in the Third ward, Allegheny:

One from the junction of Fleming and Fairmount streets East 62 feet, and

One from the junction of Fountain and Fleming streets, about 60 feet.

Will meet on the premises, on FRIDAY, November 23d, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., to discharge the duties of their appointment.

JAMES GRAHAM,
ORIN DYER, Sr.
JOHN RAMSEY.
oct30:m27

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

JAMES T. SAMPLE

HAVING BOUGHT THE WELL KNOWN DRUG HOUSE OF COONEY, FLEMING AND ROBINSON SUS., ALLEGHENY,

Will keep on hand a full assortment of all kinds of

DRUGS,

And which will be sold cheaper than any other house in the two cities.

Prescriptions carefully prepared by a first-class druggist.

All kinds of PERFUMERY and FANCY SOAPS on hand. oct9

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. WILHELM,
No. 38 Market St., Pittsburgh,

Has just received a very large stock of all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he is prepared to sell cheaper than the cheapest in the city. Also, takes orders for his OWN MAKE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, which he warrants to give satisfaction.

REMEMBER, J. WILHELM,
oct20:m30 No. 38 Market street.

JARED H. BRUSH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks, Sheet Iron Works, &c.
No. 61 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH PA.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

PATENT MEDICINES & DRUGS, at low prices. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, $1 per bottle. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, $1 do. SHOOP LAND'S BITTERS, $1 per bottle. 60 lbs. PEWD RHUBARB, pure, $4 per lb. and everything else in proportion, at

BROWN'S NEW DRUG STORE,
wtw No. 5 St. Clair Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHEPHARD'S
STEAM CRACKER BAKERY
AND CONFECTIONARY,
No. 317 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A Choice Assortment of
FRUITS, NUTS & PLAIN & FRENCH
CONFECTIONARIES
Constantly on Hand.
no2:n17:wwf

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY, 403, 11TH STREET, WASHINGTON CITY.

THIS AGENCY COLLECTS FROM the United States all Arrears of

PAY, BOUNTY AND PENSIONS,

Due Pennsylvania Soldiers, or their Widows an Orphans, including the additional bounty under the recent Act of Congress,

Free of Charge.

All business can be transacted through the mails, and all correspondence will receive prompt attention. The Agency cannot act for claims in the hands of other Agents and attorneys, and it is not proper for Agents or Attorneys, who collect for pay, to expect this Agency to do their work.

F. JORDAN,
Col. and Military Agent for Penn'a.
oct24:m26:d&wf

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.

Webster's Patent "Ordinary Wrench,"
FOR CUTTING OFF
Bolts, Round Rods, Steam, Gas, Brass and Lead Pipe,
Will hold a Round Rod or Bolt in SCREWING OFF A RUSTY NUT.

The Appliances used in this WRENCH for Cutting off and Screwing up Pipe, &c., can be carried in the pocket, obviating the expense and burden of the many Stocks and Dies now generally used in CUTTING UP AND REPAIRING WORK.

Just what is wanted by every STEAM and GAS FITTER, PLUMBER, MACHINIST, SHIP AND BOAT BUILDER, BLACKSMITH, CAR and CARRIAGE BUILDER, FARMER and all MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS, and on all STEAMBOATS, RAILROAD LOCOMOTIVES, &c., and in every RAILROAD REPAIR SHOP, FACTORY, &c., and every STORE and HOUSE WHERE WATER AND GAS ARE USED.

These WRENCHES are made in the most thorough manner, and are over 100 per cent. cheaper than any other tool now used to perform the same work.

A 12in. Wrench will cut off and screw up pipe ¾ to 2½ inches in diameter. A 10in. Wrench will cut off and screw up pipe ¾ to 2 inches in diameter. A 8in. Wrench will cut off and screw up pipe ¾ to 1¾ inch diameter. An 6in. Wrench will cut off and screw up pipe ¾ to 1¼ inches diameter. For sale by

M. McSTEEN & CO.,
oct9:n28 No. 34 Water street, near Liberty.

DR. J. S. KING

Has resumed the practice of Dentistry at

NO. 104 FIFTH ST.,
Opposite the Cathedral,

Where he wishes to receive his friends and patrons who are in need of the services of an experienced

DENTAL PRACTITIONER.

Especial attention will be given to the preservation of the natural teeth by skillfully filling them with the most select material, and by giving them proper attention, they will last for many years to future ages and comfort in a ripe old age.

Irregularity of the teeth and young persons skillfully attended to and corrected.

Those beautiful life-like artificial teeth, rendered so comfortable and useful as the natural by the doctor's mechanism, will be made ready for all who may order them.

All recent discoveries of value in or for the relief from pain in the extraction of teeth, will be skillfully administered by the doctor on the most reasonable terms. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. oct17:1m

AN ORDINANCE granting Messrs. A. Halliday, H. Ihn & Co. and Rosenberger & Co. the right to Erect Telegraph Poles.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the privilege be and is hereby granted to Messrs. Hallman, Ihm & Co. and Rosenberger & Co. to erect Telegraph Poles on the sidewalks of Fifth Water street, by the way of Fifty, Liberty, Diamond, Duquesne Way and Ross street, to their wards in the Fifth Ward. Provided, That the poles are of such a pattern approved by the street Committee, and the work done to their satisfaction. And, further, That the city shall have the privilege of using said poles for a Fire Alarm Telegraph, and permit other parties to attach their wires on the condition of the Street Committee, on the payment, to the parties who have paid for erecting the poles, of a compensation. Provided, That the City Councils shall at any time have the authority to order their removal or change of position, and in case of refusal to comply with said order, the street Committee shall be empowered to immediately remove them.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 25th day of October, A. D., 1866.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
THOS. STEEL, President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE granting Moore, Todd & Co. the right to Erect Telegraph Poles.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh,* in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the privilege be and is hereby granted to Messrs. Moore, Todd & Co. to erect a line of Telegraph Poles from their offices on Front street, via First, Wood and second streets, to the city limits on Penn street. Said poles shall be of a pattern approved by the street Committee and the work done to their satisfaction. And, Provided further, That the city shall have the privilege of using said poles for a Fire Alarm Telegraph, and may permit other parties to attach their wires, under the direction of the Street Committee, on the payment to the parties, who paid for erecting the poles, a reasonable sum. And, Provided further, That the City Councils shall at any time have the authority to order their removal, or change of their position, and in case of refusal to comply with said order, the Street Committee shall be empowered to immediately remove them.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 25th day of October, A. D., 1866.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
THOMAS STEEL, President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the Grading, Paving and Setting with Curbstones Wylie Street, from Fulton to Crawford streets.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Pittsburgh,* in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Recording Registrar be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing Wylie Street, from Fulton to Crawford streets, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance of Councils, passed on the 4th, A. D., 1867, and an Act of Assembly, approved January 8th, A. D., 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of any ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same conflicts herewith.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 26th day of October, A. D., 1866.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
THOMAS STEEL, President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

LEGAL NOTICE.—ESTATE OF CHARLES AVERY, DECEASED, LATE OF ALLEGHENY.—By order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, hereby given to all persons indebted to the surviving Executors of the Last Will and Testament of said decedent, have settled an account, which is filed in said Court, showing a balance in their hands in Cash and Investments of Two hundred and Sixty-four Thousand and seventy-seven and 46-100 Dollars, of which the sum of $7,000, not over $500, which, according to the said will is distributable—one-half to the American Missionary Association, of New York; the other half to be disbursed by Executors for purposes set forth in said will.

All persons and corporations claiming or to claim said funds, or any part thereof, are required to appear in the Court of Common Pleas, to be held on the 17TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and file their claims, to show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not stand confirmed, and said balance be distributed according to the provisions of the last Will and Testament of said decedent, as above set forth.

THOMAS C. HOWE,
JOHN RIDDLE,
Surviving Executors, &c.
Address—Pittsburgh, Pa. oct2:m9

PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY.—We have on hand the finest stock of

POCKET CUTLERY

In this city. Also,

Hollow Ground Razors

In Endless Variety.

WM. N. OGDEN,
Agent Pittsburgh Cutlery Company,
Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth Street.
(DISPATCH BUILDING.) oct3

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES
Vaults, Fountains,
Statuary, Vases,
AND
DESIGNS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
T. BROOME,
No. 90 Penn Street.
se24:

J. C. BUFFUM.....H. W. BUFFUM

J. C. BUFFUM & CO., Manufacturers of Sarsaparilla, Lemon and Raspberry
SODA WATERS,
Raspberry, Strawberry and Lemon Syrups; Bolders of choice Ales, Brown Stout, Lager Beer and Champagne Cider; Cider by the barrel, half barrel or keg. Nos. 23 and 24 MARKET ST., near Second, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders filled and shipped to all parts of the country, on short notice. [se16:nlyd&wT

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
Ready-Made Clothing, 49 Fifth Street.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF
GENTLEMEN'S GOODS.
N. GROSSMAYER & CO,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CLOTHING,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Underwear, Canes, &c.,
No. 47 Fifth Street.
The finest assortment and largest stock of
Ready-Made Clothing
Ever offered to the public, including Broad Cloths, Beavers, Meltons, Cassimeres, etc. Their stock embraces every grade and style of

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

Made of French, German, English and American Goods, selected with special regard to the requirements of the community. Messrs. N. GROSSMAYER & CO. will, as heretofore,

TAKE THE LEAD

Of all others, not only in STYLE, FIT and QUALITY, but in the

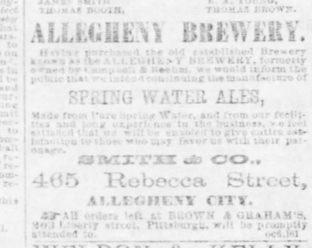
PRICES WILL ALWAYS BE LESS.

The quality and workmanship of their Ready-made Clothing is well-known and appreciated. We refer to an examination of our stock, which will be shown with pleasure.

no2:m11 N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,

E. S. ABORN, M. D.,
Parlors 96 and 97
Merchants' Hotel,

Devotes especial attention to diseases of the



AND THE ORGANS OF THE CHEST

Embracing all Acute and Chronic Maladies of the Eye, Blindness, Cross Eye, Pulling of the Eyelids, Cataract, etc., Deafness, Roaring and Hissing in the Ears, Discharge from the Ears, etc., Loss of Smell, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and Affections of the Heart and Stomach.

oct29:n24

BANKING HOUSE.

N. HOLMES & SONS,
Bankers,
No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh,

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
Bought and Sold On Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

INCLUDING
United

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c

NEW GOODS AT

Nos. 78 and 80 Market St.,

At Wholesale and Retail.

LADIES, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that we have the richest and most handsome stock of NEW GOODS in our line in the city, which cannot fail to be appreciated. We mention a few specials only.
KID GLOVES—Full line Alexandre's and Courvoisier's.
HANDKERCHIEFS—Plain, Hem-stitched and Embroidered—very handsome.
POINT, VALENCIA and THREAD LACE COLLARS.
LACE—In Guipure, Cluney, Valencia, Thread and Maltese—new and desirable.
ASH AND BONNET RIBBONS—Fine assortment.
FLOUNCINGS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, etc.—New styles.
BUTTONS—In Crochet, Bugle, Bead, Velvet and Cloth, for Cloaks, Sacques and Dresses.
LADIES' EMBROIDERED SKIRTS and Embroideries of every description, of new designs.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES—Complete assortment, especially very rich Scotch Plaid and Fancy Chasmeres for Ladies, Misses and Children.
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, etc., etc.

MERCHANTS FROM CITY AND COUNTRY are invited to examine our stock, which will be found very attractive, complete, and at prices as low as the lowest, for cash.

All goods will be understood by any one in the trade.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

oc22

NEW FALL GOODS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street,

Have just opened an extensive and splendid stock of

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
BRAID AND TRIMMING RIBBON.
EMBROIDERIES of every description.
RICH AND ELEGANT LACE GOODS.
REAL LACE TRIMMED GOODS.
REAL LACE TRIMMED GOODS.
IMITATION LACES—A splendid line.
SWISS, JACONET MUSLIN; LINES LAWN & CAMBRIC, IRISH LINEN; GLOVES—new and attractive styles; HOSIERY—a complete assortment; LADIES' & CHILDREN'S MERINO VESTS and DRAWERS.
FANCY ZEPHYR ARTICLES—Splendid styles this season;
SHETLAND, NEAPOLITAN ZEPHYRS, SHETLAND WOOL.
THE GENUINE CASHMERE YARNS—all colors
BRAIDERY SILKS—Every shade.
FANCY ART GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Merchants and Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our present extensive stock before purchasing elsewhere. All our goods being purchased direct on the best terms, we are prepared and will make a low prices as any Eastern Jobbing House.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

oc19 19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED BY

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Full assortment of

BONNETS AND HATS,

At the leading Fall Styles.

Millinery Goods.

Crapes and Frames, Paris Fancy and Colored Silk Velvets in most desirable shades; Plain Fancy Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, new and rich colors; Flowers, choicest French and American; Feathers, Fancy Hat and Hair.

EMBROIDERIES,

(Well Assorted.)

Cambric, Hamburg, Swiss, Loone, Cluny, Valenciennes Edgings and Insertings; Flouncings, Bands and Ruffings; Embroidered and Plain Linen Collars, Cuffs, Sets, Capes and Lace Goods.
Linen and Cloak Trimmings and Ornaments; Ball Fringe, Gimps and Braids; Dress Trimmings, Bugle Fringe.

WHITE GOODS:

A most complete stock of Jaconets, Cambrics, Muslins, &c., &c.
Handkerchiefs, Plain, Lace, Hem-stitched, Hemmed, Embroidered, Tape Bordered, etc., etc.
Hosiery and Gloves in every variety and all sizes.
Ladies' and Gent's Underwear.

Furnishing Goods:

Suspenders and Neck-Ties: Heavy Shirts and Drawers; Duplex, Linen-Fronted and LXL Scotch Skirts; Corsets, Hair Pads, Nets, Union and Silk Belting, Buttons—the latest novelties, all kinds.
Yarns—Greatest variety, Cashmeres, Lambs Wool and Knitting in the various mixtures, plain colors and random.
Gent's Paper Collars, and everything in the Notion line.
Prices as low as Eastern Jobbing Houses.

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

aug21

NEW FALL GOODS,

AT

DENNISON'S,

NO. 21 FIFTH STREET.

EMBROIDERIES, in new and elegant patterns; EARLY and PLAIN, of superior qualities; EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS; 1836—STITCHED do
REAL LACE do
VALENCIENNES LACE, REAL THREAD LACE IMITATION do do IMITATION do do
GUIPURE LACE,
LADIES' DRESS CAPS in a variety of styles;
NEW STYLE LADIES' HEAD DRESSES;
WHITE GOODS, NECK-TIES, PAPER & LINEN COLLARS;
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
SLIPPER PATTERNS, SHETLAND WOOL;
HATS, TURBANS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

And a full line of

NOTIONS, &c.

All our Goods are sold at

Lowest Cash Prices.

CASH, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(LATE WILSON, CASH & CO.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 Wood St.,

Third house above Diamond Alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

THE BRADBURY NEW YORK,

AN

Schomacker & Co., Philadelphia

PIANOS.

The Estey & Co. Cottage Organ,

AND

AMERICAN ORGAN,

Acknowledged by the most musical talent in the United States to be superior to all others in power, purity and quality of tone, and thorough workmanship.
These instruments have for years taken the first premium over all competitors, at the various State and County Fairs. In prices they are lower than any others. All warranted for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,

1124 No. 12 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KNABE & CO.'S GREAT

UNRIVALLED PIANO FORTES.

PRINCE & CO.'S world-renowned AUTOMATIC ORGANS AND MELODEONS. Over Forty Thousand now in use. Splendid new stock just rec'd by
oc13 CHARLOTTE BLUME, 48 Fifth street.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

PRONOUNCED BY

CONNOISSEURS

TO BE THE

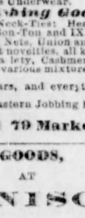
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE"

AND APPLICABLE TO

EVERY VARIETY

OF

DISH.



EXTRACT

of a LETTER from a

MEDICAL GENTLEMAN

at MADRAS, to his

Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The success of this most delicious and valuable condiment having caused many unprincipled dealers to apply the name to SPURIOUS COMPOUNDS, the PUBLIC is respectfully requested to see that the name of LEA & PERRINS are on the WRAPPER, LABEL, STOPPER and BOTTLE.

Manufactured by LEA & PERRINS, Worcester.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

NEW YORK. AGENTS FOR THE U. S.

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BUSINESS MAN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 4 St. Clair Street.

We have engaged the services of an experienced teacher expressly for the months of July and August. Students entering on the 1st of July can easily complete the course by the last of August.

For circulars and specimens of penmanship, apply at the College Rooms, or address

N. SHAFFER and
J. F. McCLAYMONDS.

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SMITHFIELD STREET, corner of Sixth, Pittsburgh.

Money Loaned on Silver Plates, Guns, Pistols, Diamonds, Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Clothing, and valuable articles of every description. The goods cannot be delivered without a ticket. Not accountable in case of fire or robbery.

Notice given for sale at 10 per cent interest.

Goods of every description for sale at low prices.

WM. NEEL, Proprietor.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

Anchor Cotton Mills, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of

ANCHOR (A) SHEETINGS,
ANCHOR (B) SHEETINGS,
ANCHOR (C) SHEETINGS.

AND WARPING.

S. SEVERANCE, No. 58 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, manufacturer of BOILER RIVETS, WROUGHT SPIKES, common and railroad of every description.

Particular sized or shaped Spikes and Rivets, large or small, made to order at short notice. A good assortment constantly on hand.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS ON FIRST PAGE.)

The Lawrenceville Homicide—Motion for a New Trial.

A motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment in the case of James Laughran, charged with stabbing G. M. D. Meyers, in the borough of Lawrenceville, in August last, was made in the Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday morning, before a full bench. Meyers was convicted of murder in the second degree, at the last session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and remanded for sentence, which had been delayed in consideration of a notification that an effort would be made by the prisoner's counsel, John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., for a new trial.

The reasons urged in support of the motion were the exclusion of the testimony of James Greig and Benjamin Hall, both of whom were remembered, were with Laughran at the time of the fatal occurrence, and whose testimony was excluded on the ground that an indictment was pending against them as being accessories before the fact. A further reason was that proof had been received by the court to identify Greig and Hall as the parties indicted, and that the proof, as submitted by the commonwealth upon this point was not in accordance with the offer of the District Attorney, nor sufficiently positive and specific in its character. Another reason was, after discovered testimony, which, however, was not pressed. Mr. Kirkpatrick in arguing the objections, admitted had by the strict rules of evidence the exclusion of the testimony by the Court was in his judgment proper, but inasmuch as possible, and certainly the liberty of a free man being was involved, that upon the merits the testimony, unless prejudicial to public justice, should have been received, and the rule relaxed in favor of a full and fair submission of all the facts to the consideration of the jury. He claimed that upon the simple testimony of the Commonwealth alone, the jury found defendant only guilty of manslaughter, and recommended him to the mercy of the Court, that on the testimony of Greig and Hall, had it been received, the defendant would have been acquitted without the jury leaving the box.

Judge Sterrett expressed some surprise how an indictment could have been found against Greig and Hall, as the testimony upon the trial failed to connect them in any way with the homicide. Judge Stowe was of the same opinion, and stated that the parties had been by him released on *habeas corpus* upon merely nominal bail, as nothing whatever appeared against them, and expressed his surprise that the Mayor, upon the hearing before him, had not discharged them at once.

The entire bench were of opinion that the testimony of Greig and Hall, if coming up to the offer of defendant's counsel, would have compelled an acquittal, and suggested that it be taken, and if it proved what it was claimed it would, they would grant a new trial at once. As to Greig and Hall it was suggested that a *nolle pros.* should be returned, and a verdict given to them at the first opportunity of a jury. Upon consideration, and the District Attorney agreeing that no legal objection would be urged to the taking and submitting the affidavits of Greig and Hall, the further argument went over. The affidavits of Greig and Hall will now be taken, and if they sustain that the defendant's offer upon trial, viz: that he was attacked first by Myers, who was a much larger man, and tried to get away from him before he struck him with the knife, a new trial will be awarded to him, which will, perhaps, result in his acquittal. The boy Laughran, the defendant, bears the reputation of being very quiet, peaceable and inoffensive, this being the first difficulty of any kind in which he was ever involved.

Proceedings Rescinded.

The Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions appointed a commission, sometime ago, to inquire into the sanity of Margaret McIntosh, a single woman having, as alleged, a "legal settlement" in the city of Pittsburgh, with a view to having her sent to Dixmont Asylum. This commission, after hearing evidence, found that Margaret McIntosh was insane, and also established her legal settlement or residence to be Pittsburgh, and by order of the court she was committed to Dixmont, to be maintained by the Guardians of the Poor. Recently, however, the Board of Guardians were informed that the woman had never obtained a "settlement" in Pittsburgh, and that her legal residence was in Wellsville, Ohio. This morning James I. Kuhn, Esq., and George Fortune, Secretary of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, appeared in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judges Sterrett, Mellon and Stowe on the bench, and made application that the closing proceedings in the case be set aside, and another hearing granted, in order that the facts of the residence of the woman could be determined and the Guardians relieved of any further pecuniary imposed upon them. After hearing the arguments of Mr. Kuhn, the court directed that so much of the former order as established a "legal settlement" in Pittsburgh be set aside, and fixed Saturday, 10th inst., as the day for hearing the testimony in regard to the matter.

Letter from Anawan.

Further Details of the Stratton-Wilkinson Trial—Stratton Discharged and Held on Another Charge—Burglary in Ludwick, &c,

GREENSBURG, PA., November 1, 1866.

Tuesday last being the day appointed for the further hearing in the Canadian burglary case, Hon. H. D. Foster opened by citing various authorities to show that the charge and record of guilt must come from the State or Province wherein the offence is alleged to have been committed. Hon Jac. Turney, on the part of the Commonwealth, replied briefly, when his Honor Judge Given discharged the prisoner, Geo. W. Stratton. He was, however, held on another charge—that of receiving stolen goods in the State of Pennsylvania. The Judge will probably hold him to-day to bail on the charge—he has a right to under the advisement. From present indications, several suits will result from this affair. It appears that when Mrs. Stratton was put under bonds, she left Livermore, and while she was gone those to whom she owed any little bills took a kind of "snap judgment," and sold pretty much all her personal property without service or the regular process of law, and I am informed she purposes bringing suits for damages against the parties.

On Tuesday evening, the store of Mr. Mentz, in Ludwick borough, was entered through the transome of the back door, and robbed of some $200 to $300 worth of goods. No clue to the perpetrators. ANAWAN.

Supreme Court.

The Court met yesterday morning at the usual hour before a full bench. The following judgments were entered:

OPINION BY READ, J.—Ardesco Oil Company vs. Robinson, Rea & Co., C. P. Affirmed.
Smith, et al. vs. Pritchard, C. P. Affirmed
BY AGNEW, J.—Forsyth & Co. vs. National American Oil Co., C. P. Affirmed.
BY WOODWARD, C. J.—Marsh, et. al. vs. Marshall Erie. Affirmed.
Cella vs. Altemore, C. P. Affirmed.
Kerr's executors vs. Kerr, C. P. Reversed and a *venire de novo* awarded.
Hoffstat vs. McCauley; Westmoreland. Argued by Foster for plaintiff in error, and Laird, contra.
Torrence vs. Torrence; Westmoreland county. Argued by Laird and Foster for plaintiff in error, and by Cowan, contra.

Highway Robbery.

A few days since a gentleman residing in Union township, while returning from this city to his home, was knocked down on the Steubenville turnpike by a man named E. P. Coates, and robbed of a valuable watch. Coates was arrested yesterday in the Diamond by the Mayor's police and committed for trial. Shortly after his incarceration it was discovered that he had hired a horse and buggy from a livery stable in Allegheny a week or two ago, and neglected to return them. The horse was recovered on Wednesday, but the buggy is still missing. Coates is still in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

A Villainous Transaction.—On Saturday evening last, some villainous scoundrel placed a lot of stones and rails on the track of the Indiana Branch Railroad, below Blacklick Station, evidently with the intention of throwing the train off the track. The night being quite dark, the engineer did not see the obstruction until so very close that he could not check the train and consequently ran into it, damaging the locomotive considerably.

Out of Their Latitude.—Our punctilious neighbor of the *Dispatch* relieved itself yesterday by reading a lecture to Street Commissioner Filson, on the filthy condition of Liberty street. It desires to know where this official is. For its information alone we would state he is attending to his duties in the Second District, which does not comprise that part of the city in the immediate vicinity of the Grain Elevator.

Larceny of $25.—Michael Splane was before Alderman Lynch yesterday charged with the larceny of thirty-five dollars from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Doyle, in the Sixth ward. Splane had the money in his possession when arrested, but, notwithstanding the fact, he stoutly denied having perpetrated the larceny. He gave bail in the sum of five hundred dollars for a hearin on Saturday.

Larceny by Bailee.—An Irishman named Charles Lattimore, appeared before Alderman Humbert, yesterday, and made oath charging A. Donaglicy with larceny by bailee. The prosecutor states that some time in the early part of last spring he gave the accused, for safe keeping, an eight day clock, valued at $10, which he refused to give him back. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Donaglicy.

Aggravated Assault and Battery.—A demure looking individual, named Patrick Black, who complies a tenement within that classic region known only to the few children of misery, as the Point, appeared before Alderman Donaldson yesterday, and made oath against Colman Convelly, for aggravated assault and battery. C. C. was arrested and held to bail for a hearing.

Flag Awarded.—The silk flag offered by the ladies of Kittanning to the election district in Armstrong county giving the largest increased vote for the whole Union ticket on the 9th of October, 1866, over that polled in 1865, for Auditor General, has been awarded to Brady's Bend.

New Publications.—The Bigelow Papers, Second series. By Lowell. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Pittsburgh: for sale by Henry Miner.
Blackwood's Magazine, for October. New York: Reprinted by Leonard, Scott & Co. Pittsburgh: W. A. Gildenfenny.

Good Shooting.—A squirrel hunt took place in the neighborhood of Cadiz, Ohio, by a party of twelve or fourteen young men, last Wednesday, which resulted in the killing of 138 squirrels, two rabbits, two partridges, one fox and one opposum.

Special Caution.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homes for the Poor—Mrs. General Wool Struck with Paralysis—Emigrants Arrived—Wife Shot—Cholera Report.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The *Tribune* says: Mr. A. T. Stewart has decided not to erect the houses for the poor on the lands offered by a wealthy citizen for that purpose. He will accept aid from no source whatever, but will himself prosecute the project to completion at an expense approximating nearer five millions than one million dollars. A well known and expert architect of this city has been consulted, and the noble work of providing homes for the industrious poor is to be commenced at an early day, and prosecuted with energy.

The *Herald's* Troy special says: Mrs. Gen. Wool was struck with paralysis through her entire right side yesterday, and it was thought the attack would prove fatal.

The Emigration communications met yesterday. The statistics showed the number of emigrants landed during the past week to be 4,508, making the total landed here since January 1st, two hundred and two thousand one hundred and seventy.

Wm. Anderson, residing at East Twenty-third street, was shot last night for criminal conduct with a grocer in the neighborhood named Whitfield. Whitfield escaped and Anderson was arrested.

Five cases of cholera occurred in the city yesterday, one of which proved fatal.

From Canada—Meeting of the Cabinet Council—Remonstrance Against Confederation.

NEW YORK, November 1.—The *Herald's* Ottawa special of last night, says: The Attorney General returns to-night, and a Cabinet Council will be held to-morrow, to consider the exciting questions in reference to the execution of condemned Fenians. Prominent parties from Montreal are in this city, and say that if the Canadian Government refuses to do more than to pardon the murderers of her volunteers, she had better apply for annexation at once.

The Attorney General will not go with the delegation to England on the 7th of November, as anticipated, owing to the serious condition of affairs.

The *Times'* Montreal special says: A remonstrance against confederation, addressed to Lord Carnarvon, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been published here to-day. It is a document of great length, entering very fully into the history of the scheme, and is signed by upwards of one-third of the members of Parliament representing Lower Canada constituencies. It protests against the scheme, and expresses the hope that concerns the highest and most enduring interests of this country, and asks the subject to be sent back to the people of these provinces for an expression upon it free from undue influence.

Depredations by Indians—Severe Snow Storm.

NEW YORK, November 1.—The *Tribune's* Leavenworth special says: Two men were lately killed by the Arraphoes, near Fort Hallecks.

A severe snow storm is reported between Denver and Salt Lake. The snow was two feet deep. Trains with grain for Holliday's Overland Express Company had seventy-six mules frozen to death.

One hundred and sixteen mules were recently stolen by Indians, ten miles east of Julesburg.

Denham's mare Alice won $5,000 at a race at Denver.

Evidence of the Pawnees show that the Cheyennes and Camanches murdered five emigrants and captured a lot of children and horses, and burnt several wagons on the Republican. The Cheyennes were dressed in uniform and had Government arms and medicines. The Camanches and Cheyennes are strong parties, and have taken fifteen scalps, and a boy and girl prisoners. They have several white children in their camps.

From New Orleans—Another Riot Anticipated.

NEW YORK, November 1.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special says: A number of radical stump speakers, including Custer, the leading spirit of the Convention of July 30, have left the city in expectation of a riot to-morrow. Custer is the author of the report made in writing that the excessis contemplate a massacre of the Northern residents to-morrow, and is very generally credited by everybody.

To-morrow, All Saints Day, will pass quietly, although the tombs of the dead will be ornamented by their friends.

Gen. Sheridan's Mexican Order Approved by the President.

NEW YORK, November 1.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The President has assented to Gen. Sheridan his approval or the spirit of his late Mexican order.

All the clerks in the Treasury Department are to receive six days leave of absence to vote on Tuesday next. Two-thirds of those who go are reported to be Radicals.

The Fenians—Another Invasion of Canada.

NEW YORK, November 1.—The *Herald's* Troy special says: The Fenian excitement continues to run high, and sessions are almost held night and day. An order issued by President Roberts, looking to an early invasion of Canada, will soon be promulgated. The organization of a Fenian regiment has been commenced, and is progressing with spirit.

Heavy Robbery—$60,000 in Government Bonds Stolen.

NEWARK, N. J., November 1.—The Merchants' Insurance Office, of this city, was robbed last night of $60,000 in government bonds, upon running was effected by picking the lock of the safe.

Colored Man Nominated for the Legislature.

BOSTON, November 1.—The Republicans in the sixth ward of this city, have nominated Mr. Charles Mitchell, a colored citizen, to represent them in the Legislature of this State.

Death of Senator Wright.

NEWARK, N. J., November 1.—Hon. William Wright, United States Senator, died this morning, at eight o'clock, aged seventy-five years.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING.

ABBY WILLIAMS & BARTLEY

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

(Cor. Sixth and Smithfield Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Cor. Beaver and Chestnut Streets

MANCHESTER.

All kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures constantly on hand. jy13:dly

PLUMBING,

GAS AND STEAM FITTING,

Hydrants, Iron Pumps,

SHEET LEAD, SHEET ZINC, LEAD PIPES, SINKS, BASINS

WATER CLOSETS AND WASH STANDS

TOM T. EWENS,

(Successor to Ewens & Co.,)

165 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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NOTICE.

Private Families and Hotels

Can be furnished with best quality of

HYDRANT HOSE AND PIPES

At shortest notice and best terms, by calling on

JOHN MAFFET,

Nos. 227 and 229 First Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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WM. HERLEHY.....R. JOHNSTON

HERLEHY & JOHNSON,

PRACTICAL

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

FIFTH STREET EXTENSION,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

All orders by mail executed satisfactorily promptly attended to
A full line of Hose Tubs, Pumps, Basins, Water Closets, Sinks, Chandeliers, Pendants, and Gas Shades, for sale at the most reasonable prices. Orders from country patrons by mail promptly attended to.
Gum Hose of every description. jy13:dly

ABBY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY

Keep on hand a superior article of

WOOD PUMPS,

All kinds of Iron Pumps, Hydrants, Sheet Lead Sheet Zinc, Lead Pipe, Bath Cocks, Sinks, Wash Cocks, Wash Basins, Wash Stands, &c., at the Warerooms,

Corner Sixth and Smithfield Streets,

All kinds of Repairing done promptly.
All orders by mail immediately attended to.
jy13:dly

MANHOOD:—How Lost! How Restored!—*Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Marriage Guide," &c.*

"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 137 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586.
Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide." Price 25 cents. oc13:dly

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

Pittsburgh White Lead Works,

PURE WHITE LEAD,

BLUE LEAD GROUND IN OIL FOR PAINTS

OIL BARRELS,

No. 68 Wood Street.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE QUEEN! THE QUEEN!

THE QUEEN OF

HAIR RESTORERS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER IQUEEN, not only in NAME, but IN VIRTUES.

The Best Hair Restorer ever offered to the Public.

An infallible RESTORER and PRESERVER of the Hair if faithfully applied.

It is no Hair Dye.

Acts directly upon the roots of the hair changing every hair into original life color; arresting premature decay and falling out of the hair; eradicating scurf and dandruff; and curing all humors of the scalp.

Will change dry and wiry hair to soft and luxuriant tresses.

Imparts a delightful fragrance to the hair.

In short, if you wish to restore your hair, as in youth, and retain it through life use

MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER.

Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

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SUPERB HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Watches! Watches! Watches!

DE GREY & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of all descriptions, 34 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y., beg to inform the public that they have just received the most elegant, perfect and accurate Watch ever introduced in this market. The EXCELSIOR, a beautiful ruby jewelled, heavily 18 carat gold Hunting Case, fitted by the *Se Pins Extra* Pin Keeper. A superb and most reliable Watch. Sent C. O. D. to any part of the country, or any address on receipt of $25, or if preferred, will be sent, C. O. D., on receipt of $5 as part payment. Express will be sent to any express office in the state of, so that there is almost a certainty of reaching their destination; but should the Express Company or Post Office fail in their duty, we will send another watch immediately. *Orders for any kind of Watches will be promptly and faithfully fulfilled.* Liberal terms to the trade.

AGENTS.—We want Agents in every town and county in the country, and to them we offer such liberal inducements will be offered.

Please send money by Express, Post Office Order or Bank Draft, to DE GREY & CO., 34 Liberty street, N. Y. oct1:d40

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard, and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers, in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Butter Pans, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of the HANNAH'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. jel:dly

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS.

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder, Also, Importers and dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand, Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, 140 First and 139 and 141 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any size. my14:dly

PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS,

HUBBARD, KIDD & CO., Manufacturers of PATENT CIRCULAR SAWS, warrant of CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description, Mill, Muley, Cross-cut, Gang, and all other variables.

All kinds of KNIVES and SPRINGS made from Steel Cast Steel. Extra relined REAPER and MOWING KNIVES, &c.

Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SMITHFIELD STREETS, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening Circular Saws; also, repairs of all kinds. Punching and Shearing done at reasonable rates. jan1:dly

ROBINSON, REA & CO., (Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLIKEN,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders & Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Screw Cutting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

SHEPARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers.

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO.,

Manufacturers of Iron Vaults and Vault Doors, Iron Railing, Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c., Dealers in Cast Steel, corner of Water street, between Wood and Market, have on hand a variety of new patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.

Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. jy13:dly

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY,

an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men, also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with means of sure relief in their own native language. Address, for circular, Dr. J. KILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. my14:dly

OIL WORKS, COMPANIES, &c.

OILS! OILS!! OILS!!!

SOHO OIL WORKS.

BUFFUM KEHEW & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CELEBRATED SPERM LUBRICATOR,

PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OILS,

Sperm, Lard and Whale Oils,

HEAD LIGHT, TANNERS' OIL AND WHEEL GREASE

ALSO,

Standard White Burning Oil,

No. 33 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. oct7:d6

WOOLDRIDGE OIL REFINING

COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

JOHN WATT, President.
HENRY M. LONG, Sec'y and Treas'r.

WORKS IN TEMPERANCEVILLE

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,

(Near Suspension Bridge.)

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE WHITE

BURNING OIL.

Brand—"Lucifer."

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

4 *DUQUESNE WAY,*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS:

WARING, KING & CO.,

1317 Walnut St., Phila

SUPERIOR OIL ENGINES.

We are constructing, and will keep on hand, portable style of

OIL ENGINES

WITH EITHER A COMMON OR TUBULAR BOILER

We invite parties needing engines for this purpose to call and see them, corner of PIKE and O'HARA STREETS, near City Water Works.

MACKINTOSH HEMPHILL & CO.

WARDEN & RATCHELDER,

BROKERS IN

CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM

WHALE OIL, ROSIN, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, NORTH CAROLINA TAR, &c.,

Corner of Duquesne Way & Hancock St.,

Represent WM. G. WARDEN, 113 Walnut street, Philadelphia. my16:dly

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.

Office, 18 Market St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

Lawrenceville.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners and Dealers in

PETROLEUM.

OFFICE, SECOND STORY, CORNER HANCOCK T. AND DUQUESNE WAY. my16:dly

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

CARR,

M'CANDLESS

& CO.,

94 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Announce that they have just received and are now opening an UNUSUALLY LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the

DRY GOODS LINE,

Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their Stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many

Scarce and Desirable Goods,

Together with Superior Styles of all the best makes of

Prints,
American Delaines,
Standard Sheetings,
Bleached and Brown,
Tickings,
Ginghams,
Canton Flannels,
Apron Checks,
Shirting Checks,
Col'rd Drills, &c.

FLANNELS,

Plain White, Scarlet, Mixed, Red and Grey Twilled, Rob Roy, Miners, Shaker and Shirting.

White and Colored

BED BLANKETS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

CLOAKINGS

&c. &c. &c.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Our Stock will embrace a great variety and all the latest Novelties.

NOTIONS,

A Full and Complete Assortment.

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,

94 Wood Street.

oct15:181

TERMS - - NET CASH.

M'ELROY,

DICKSON

& CO.,

54 Wood St.,

PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE.

MONDAY,

OCTOBER FIRST,

1866.

oct2

A LARGE AND FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

SUMMER BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS

And Balmorals,

Just received, and will be sold at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, either Wholesale or Retail.

GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

J. H. & W. C. BORLAND,

No. 98 Market street, 2d door from Fifth St.

my19

LOUIS BERGE & CO., Manufacturers of

Grand and Square Pianos.

Warerooms, 97 BLEEKER STREET, Second Block west from Broadway NEW YORK.

The Pianos manufactured by this firm are unsurpassed for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship. Circulars and price list sent on application. se10:dly:MWF

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON

& CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Have in Store and are Receiving

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Which they offer at

EASTERN PRICES

AND TO WHICH

The Attention of Dealers is Invited.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON. oct26:dly

H. CHILDS

& CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES

AND

SOLE LEATHER,

No. 133 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To SHORT TIME and CASH buyers we offer superior inducements, as our facilities for buying are unsurpassed, enabling us to buy at first hands entirely for CASH, we are enabled to sell as low as any Eastern Jobbing House.

MERCHANTS are invited to call and examine our stock and note our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders for

HOPE MILLS

Superior Cotton Yarns,

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS,

Batting, Twine,

COTTON AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN,

&c., &c.,

Will be Promptly Filled at

FACTORY PRICES.

All orders by mail will receive immediate and careful attention.

H. CHILDS & CO.

oct8:3dwT

FALL

FASHIONS

DEMAND

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX

ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS!

Will not BEND or BREAK like the single Spring, and will RETAIN their PERFECT SHAPE and GRACEFUL CONTOUR after FOUR or FIVE ordinary Skirts are CAST ASIDE as USELESS. They are LIGHTER, STRONGER and CHEAPER, and in ELEGANCE and FINISH which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

At Wholesale by all the leading jobbers in this city. For sale by all retailers who sell first-class Skirts.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

(SUCCESSORS OF THE PATENT AND EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS.

Warerooms and Office, Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STREETS, New York. oct2:20

SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Financial Crisis

Compel us to Sell

In the course of Six Months

$250,000 - - - - $250,000

WORTH OF

Watches, Clocks, Chains, Diamond Rings, Pianos, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Silver Ware, &c., &c.,

ALL TO BE DIS

PH. R. MERTZ,

Banker and Broker,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.
London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.
Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, November 1, 1866.

There is nothing new in our local stock or money market worthy of special notice. Bank shares are firm and in demand, but transactions are of rare occurrence, which, is owing to the fact that holders generally do not seem disposed to realize. Insurance stocks dull and neglected, and the same remarks will apply to oils. The "Marine," as will be seen by advertisement, has declared another dividend of ten per cent, which is certainly very encouraging in times of dullness and stagnation in the oil business.

—The exports of petroium from Philadelphia during the month of September amounted to $3,207,184 gallons, and during the period from January 1 to October, 1866, to 18,423,957 gallons. This large export was, however, exceeded by that of New York, which, since January 1 of the present year, has reached 24,88,8?8 gallons. These statements indicate that, as much as oil stocks have suffered, a permanent foreign trade of great importance has been established.

—The recent failure at Cohoes, N. Y., and suspensions of manufacturers at Leicester, Mass., and at Fitchburg, Ct., involving woo men each in heavy losses, and the failure of one well known dry goods commission house in New York city, have produced considerable caution in respect to dry goods paper, especially in connection with firms largely interested in the woolen branch of the trade. The production of woolens appear to be very largely in excess of the demand, and manufacturers are incurring severe losses. As the commission agents are in many cases committed largely to the affairs of the manufacturers, there is naturally an unusual caution respecting their credits.

—Those who deny the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the bonds of 1868 at any rate under par, overlook the act of March 3d, 1863, (section 9) which removes that limitation in the original act, and establishes a new one, without stating it. Bonds are in the market price whenever it could be made without reducing the balance in the Treasury below six thousand dollars. Congress, therefore, in regard to the legality of any such purchase.

—The New York city bank statement for last week is considered stronger than the previous returns, and more significant of continued ease in the money market, at least so considerable sums of currency in the shape of legal tenders, are demanded for the fall trade, both at the market price whenever it could be made without reducing the balance in the Treasury below six thousand dollars. Congress, therefore, in regard to the legality of any such purchase.

—The New York city bank statement for last week is considered stronger than the previous returns, and more significant of continued ease in the money market, at least so considerable sums of currency in the shape of legal tenders, are demanded for the fall trade, both at the market price and at the West, and many western drovers lost heavily. We are cognizant of one small drove of Kentucky cattle having been sold at a loss of from $250 to $300, and while it is true that the demand was a little more active, it is also true that there were no buyers at last week's advance—many of them contending that cattle are entirely too much inflated in the West, for the East, and that there is none to spare, is generally conceded. The best fat cattle sold at 7 to 7¾—one drove of extra dringing 8 cts—and the same quality of cattle less than a month ago would have sold readily at 8 to 8½ and even 9 cts. For stockers, the demand continues somewhat restricted, although prices remain unchanged, ranging from 4½ to 5¾, as to quality.

SWINE.

There was quite a spirited demand for Hogs all this week, and up to noon to-day, buyers "pitched in" pretty freely and paid a slight advance, but current while last week, the bulk of sales ranging from 8½ to 9¼ gross, some few lots of extra heavy averages selling at 9¾ to 9¾. To-day, however, owing to very unfavorable freights from New York, the market ruled dull and weak, and buyers refused to operate unless concessions of ¼ to 5/8 on a cwt per pound were made—offering from 8½ to 8¾ for fair to good averages.

SHEEP.

The Sheep market, notwithstanding there was a material falling off in the arrivals, ruled very dull and, if anything, prices are a shade lower. We now quote at 3 to 5 cts for inferior to prime fat mutton sheep—one lot of extra, averaging 112 lbs., brought $5.50 per head. As will be seen by reference to the sales, however, the bulk of the transactions ranged from from 3¾ to 5 cts.

REPORTED SALES OF HOGS OCT. 31, NOV. 1.

Seller.	*Buyer.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
Kirk to Imhoff & Co.		81	260	9 37
Lamo to Emerick & Co.		44	313	9 50
Pidcock to Leeds		39	297	9 10
Larry to Dickerson		80	283	9 20
McCafferty to Imhoff & Co.		41	292	9 60
McCafferty to Imhoff & Co.		41	304	9 45
Foust to Emerick & Co.		45	257	9 15
Friend to Leeds		102	265	9 25
Moss to Leeds		42	288	9 37
Hoover to Leeds		101	258	9 15
Garner to Gilbertson & Co.		78	258	9 15
Cassellman to Leeds		42	291	9 15
Ruff to Leeds		45	256	9 14
Lafferty to Hoover & Co.		120	265	9 25
Shaffer to Hoover & Co.		70	270	9 15
Megraw to Averton		49	270	9 00
Haskett to Imhoff & Co.		81	273	9 12
Moss to Leeds		84	273	9 10
Quick to Imhoff & Co.		97	260	9 15
Browning to Imhoff & Co.		55	211	8 90
Forbes to Imhoff		105	254	9 10
Cassellman to Mintz		42	291	9 20
Magruder to Leeds		61	288	8 75
Lafferty to Leeds		51	278	9 25
Faren to Imhoff & Co.		57	309	9 00
Ensuring to Imhoff & Co.		85	245	9 00
Young to Pidcock & Co.		41	292	9 10
Hahn to Pidcock & Co.		67	175	8 00

REPORTED SALES OF SHEEP OCT. 31, NOV. 1.

Seller.	*Buyer.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
Jackson to Bowman		150	102	4 25
Hays to Pancoast		148	85½	per head
Brilabeker to Barclay		173	90	5 00
Forbes to Pidcock & Co.		128	94	5 00
Lafferty to Pidcock & Co.		154	97	4 25
Wickersham to Pidcock		190	96	4 50
Wilson to Pidcock & Co.		109	—	4 50
Magruder to Pidcock		184	88	4 25
Brown to Loyd		193	78	3 12
Stern to Pidcock & Co.		317	99	3 75
Killey to Hortlis		174	94	4 50
Thomas to Pancoast		175	88	4 50
Stephens to Hortis		354	92	5 00
Blaso to Pancoast		178	83	4 25

REPORTED SALES OF CATTLE.

Maynes & Co. bought 55 head of good cows heifers and averaging 1050, from Huff, at 5½; 22, averaging 950, from Huff, at 4¾; 29 head, from same seller, averaging 950, at 5¼.

Lafferty & Co. sold to Mooney & Co. 55 head fairish steers and oxen, averaging 1200, at 6; 1 steer, 20 head common cows and heifers at 5 to 6 cts; 1 bull, 1,600 lbs, at 5; 1 steer, 1,400 lbs, at 6¼; 8 fairish oxen, averaging 1200 at 6¼; N. Werntz to Pidcock & Erisman 66 head, averaging 1050, at 5¾; Smith & Co. to McConnell 108 head, averaging a little less than 1000, at 5.85.

Wernz to Dilliter 18 head of pretty good cattle, weighing 24,400, at 7¾; Thompson to John Smith & Co. 32 head, averaging 27,650, at 7; Wammers to Johnston 18 head, weighing 17,-770, at 6¾.

Thompson to John Smith & Co. 45 head of extra cattle, weighing 41,100, at 8. McCurdy to Foltz 30 head, averaging about 1000, at 6.40. Bruckson to Toomey 23 head, weighing 20,-775, at 5.80. Hunt to Smith 23 head, weighing 19,300, at 5¾.

Dutchman to Duffy 19 head, weighing 19,050, at ——; Funk to Bender & Co. 75 head of fairish cattle, weighing 79,925, at 5¾; Hahn to Kirsen 24 head, weighing 23,825, at 6¾. Huff to Mills 15 head; Kahn to Marshall 19 head, weighing 20,—50, at 7.

Wernz to Hazard 50 head of pretty good cattle weighing 51,625, at 6¾; Berney to Wernz 19 head, weighing 17,975, at 5.62½; Kelly to Gainbling 18 head, weighing 20,380, at 6¾; Boyer to Wernz 9 head, weighing 9,—, at 6¾; 475, at 6¾; Wernz to Hashnouser 11 head, weighing 13,800, at 5¾.

Keyes to McGarvey 32 head of pretty good cattle, weighing 36,—, at 7.—. Montgomery to Evans 38 head, weighing 40,525, at 6. Huff to same same buyer 77 head, weighing 88,125, at 6¾. Patterson to Augustine 29 head, weighing 33,725, at 6.40.

Marvin to Evans 39 head, weighing 34,425, at 6. Jacobs to Hildegus & Co. 34 head, weighing 35,900, at 6.60. Croft to Entres 18 head, weighing 13,800, at 7¼. Young to Baker 50 head very common cattle, weighing 36,075, at 3. Green to Mooney 2 head bulls at 5.90.

Jones to Gearhart 30 head, weighing 38,550, at 6¾. Hyatt to Coon 24 head, weighing 22-900, at 5. Huff to Reed 21 at 5. Craft to Landes 71 head of pretty good cattle, weighing 89,775, at 7.

Stein to Motter 41 head, weighing 40,900, at 6¼. Stein to Gearhart 18 head, weighing 20,150, at 7¼ Kelsey to Wernz 25 head, weighing 27,800, at 5.

Jas. Rice to Klumon 32 head of very good Kentucky cattle, weighing 38,625, at 6.81—lost $200. Huff to Hahn & Co. 24 at 5.90.

Emerick to Kurtz 29 head, weighing 22,600, at 7, and Green to same 3 head at 4.

Israel Brown sold to head, 1 head, 2 bulls, 2 heifers, averaging 1750, to Wernz, at 7—lost $200—constituted cattle.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The Dry Goods trade of to-day has been quiet. This morning. The occasion previously mentioned continues, and the quietness is increasing. The suspension of some manufacturers and houses directly interested and in view of these similar results, and where paper is maturing, stocks of goods large, there is a disposition to press sales. The trade in the interior is still as it has been all fall, and most of the jobbing try merchants find it difficult to dispose of their goods.

Bleaching—Sheetings—Stark A, 32; do W, 30; do O, 18. Bleached Shirtings—Hills Semper bleach, 33; Tremont B, 32; Canoe 12¾. Prints—Simpson & Co, 20½; Dartmouth, 19; Allen, 19; Wamsutta 19½; Bosom Prints—Hamilton, 19; Allen, 19; Empress, 19; all 12¾. Merrimac, D, 12¾; Lawrence, L, X, L, P, inch tapes 13; Shirts—J W L, standard Dress No 270, 27.00; do do No 250, 30.00; do No 450, 37.00. Single Ruffled No. 1, 6.25; No 2, 7.00; No 3, 7.50; Shirts made No 1, 4.50; No 2, 5.50; No 3, 6.50. Cotton Flannels—Lancaster, 27½; Caledonia, 22½; Glasgow 28. Canton Flannel—Washington 13, Victory 17½; Portland 12½.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 1, 1866.

In the produce markets, there is really but little that is new. Some articles, such as Oats and Corn, are somewhat excited, in consequence of a still further advance in the West, and the same is also true of Flour and Wheat. Provisions dull and drooping, while Groceries are steady with a fair jobbing demand, and the same muced is true, of some other articles we could mention.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better demand and firmer; sale of 5 cars Spring, sold by sample, on private terms—understood to be at $2,60, also, 2 cars No. 1 Spring at $2,65. Corn is in light supply and held at an advance—$1,10 to $1,15 for prime shelled. Sale of 2 cars prime old Fall Barley at $2,22; 1 car medium new Spring at $1,15. Rye is held pretty firmly at $1,20 to $1,25. Prime No. 1 Sulted Barley can be sold at $1,20 to $1,25.

FLOUR—There is considerable inquiry for Flour and the market is firm and nothe what Flour and the market is firm and nothe what excited with an upward tendency. We now quote at $12,50 to $13 for Spring Wheat, and $13,50 to $14 for Winter. Sales of 300 bbls "Jenkins Eureka" at $13; do "Queen of the West" at $13; at $12,50 "Crossett" to arrive, at $13. Rye Flour is selling at $8,50 per bbl, and Buckwheat at $4 to $4,50 per cwt.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is dull and unchanged at 16½ to 17 for Shoulders; 18 for Ribbed Sides, and 22½ to 24½ for Plain and Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is dull and nominal at 17. The stock of Mess Pork is about exhausted, and there is but little inquiry for it.

SEEDS—Sales of 1 bush Timothy at $3 demand and sell readily on arrival at $3. Timothy is dull and nominal at $3—may be quoted at $2,50 in Store hands. Clovereed is quiet at $8.

MILL FEED—Sales of Bran or Middlings at $1,85. But little inquiry for Bran or Shorts, and but little offering.

POTATOES—Peach Blows dull but unchanged at $2,25@2,50 per bbl. Sweets, also, are dull but unchanged at $4 to 4,50 per bbl.

BUTTER—Prime Roll Butter is in fair demand at 30 to 32, while common packed is very dull and in good supply.

CHEESE—Is rather dull but unchanged—15 to 17 for Western Reserve; 18 for Hamburg; 19 for Factory, and 20 to 21 for Goshen.

EGGS—Firm with a demand fully up to the supply, and fresh packed sell readily at 30.

APPLES—Less active in consequence of adverse reports from the East, and prices are barely maintained—$2,50 to 3,00—choice $3,25.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 1, 1866.

CRUDE—The market for Crude was considerably firmer to-day, and as a consequence, we have but comparatively few transactions to record, buyers and sellers being apart in their feelings and views. We now quote at 10½ to 11, bbls returned and in bulk, and 15½ to 16, bbls included, and these may be regarded as the extremes of the market for the week, although a sale of 1,000 bbls, to arrive, at 10, bbls returned, at 11; 200 do at 11, and 100 at 15, packages included. In addition to the above we are cognizant of a sale of 5000 bbls Crude, to be delivered at Oil City, to arrive, but, subsequently, there appeared to be a misunderstanding about the amount, and possibly, the whole transaction may have been broken through. At Oil City, according to our latest accounts, Crude was held at $8 to $8,25.

REFINED—There was an improved demand for Refined to-day, and as the market was reported better east, there was a firmer feeling, and as will be seen by reference to the sales, prices, compared with yesterday, are a shade better. Sale of 500 bbls for November delivery, in Philadelphia, at 35½; 500 for December, buyer's option, at 35½, and 500 for November, at 30½, free on board cars here. On Wednesday, there were sales on the spot, in Philadelphia, at 34 to 34½, but this month would be equivalent to 28@29½, on cars here. Free oil is dull and nominal at 50 to 51, for good standard brands.

ARRIVALS—As yet, no oil has reached here on the recent rise. We can report 1350 barrels (Virginia oil) for Jas. Wilkins, and 1100 for Fisher & Bro.

Grain Monopoly.

One of the evil results of grain monopoly, and special options for an advance of price, is temptation it holds out to collect and store the article in large quantities. When spread out, or frequently stirred or exposed to the air, wheat and other grain may preserve its condition for a long time; but sometimes, perhaps very often, it is kept in massive heaps until it becomes heated or more or less unwholesome. Even when it does not ferment, it becomes entirely unfit for bread or for human use. The market report of to-day, the 24th of October, says of wheat: "There has been some inquiry for *unsound* spring for export, but the business has been limited," etc. Who abroad wants unsound wheat, and for what purpose? Not for distilling, at all events, but especially for flouring and bread! The laws of England, Belgium and France are said to be penal against the use of unsound flour for bread. In the latter country, bakers who are detected in the use of unsound flour in their bread, are in the first instance, fined, and in the second, or a repetition of the offence, are deprived of their licenses.

The laws of Pennsylvania if not receiving changed, will, we trust, soon make the demand or unsound flour, unless it be of a low quality, middlings; and even then the brand is scraped off. So careful were the people of the Keystone State that none of their flour of the grade of superfine or fine would be sent out of their State of unsound quality or condition. Would that the Pennsylvania millers to look to the condition and quality of their wheat, in order to secure to themselves a fair competition in the shipping market.

At two periods of time within recollection, in 1821 or 1822 and 1836-37, wheat in considerable quantity was imported from England, and in each time, millers who used that wheat alone, or mixed with native wheat, found the character of their flour impaired in the market. To what cause can we ascribe the low price and low character of much of the flour of the State of New York, compared with the flour of other States, in New York market?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Matters.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Money unchanged and easy, at 4@5 per cent. Sterling in fair request, at 109½@109¾. Gold firmer, opening at 146¾, declining to 146¼, advancing to 147¼, and closing at 147½.

Government stocks a shade better. Freights to Liverpool quiet. Stocks lower; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93¾; Northwestern, 69¾; do preferred, 84¾; Toledo, 72¾; Rock Island, 102; Toledo and Wabash preferred, 73½; Fort Wayne, 111¾; Alton and Terra Haute, 38½; do preferred, 78; Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred, 73½; Illinois Central scrip, 126; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Michigan Central, 117¼; Reading, 103¾; Erie, 85½; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾; 5-20 coupons, 1862, 109½; do, 1865, 107½; 10-40 coupons, 105¾; Quicksilver, 55½; Tennessee 6's, 72¼; new Treasury 7-30's, 106.

The *Commercial's* money article says: The money market continues steady. There is an active demand for call loans from the brokers, owing to the increased transactions in stocks, and more business is done at 5@6, the prevailing rate, however, is 5 per cent. Discounts dull. The banks are indifferent about buying paper, owing to their being able to lend money on call at 5 per cent. Prime na es pass at 5½@7 per cent. Foreign exchange is less in demand than was anticipated, and rates are rather easier. Bills held back on speculation are now coming on the market, besides which, there is some prospect that bonds will be sent to Europe in turn for coupons, to a considerable extent. This morning's session at the Stock Exchange was one of the most active in the course of the current extraordinary speculative movement. All the leading stocks, appear to have been manipulated by common consent, with the result of a general advance in prices.

The *Post's* money article says: The loan market is easy; loans on call are 5 per cent, on miscellaneous securities and 6 on governments, with exceptional transactions at lower rates. Discounts are unchanged. Stock market strong. Governments better in the railroad shares and in speculative securities generally, there is a lively movement. After the regular board, the quotations were: New York Central, 94½; Erie, 85½; Hudson 120; Reading, 104¾; Michigan Central, 117¾; Michigan Southern, 93½; Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern, 69½; do preferred, 84½; Fort Wayne, 111¾; Cleveland, 93¾; Toledo, 72¾; Rock Island, 102; Illinois Central, 126; Quicksilver, 55½; Mariposa preferred, 36; Ohio 6's, 99½; Tennessee 6's, 72¼; Missouri 6's, 67½; Cumberland, 67½; Quicksilver, 55½; Mariposa preferred, 36; Ohio 6's, 99½; Tennessee 6's, 72¼; new Treasury 7-30's, 106. Foreign Exchange more active, bills at sixty days on London, quoted at 109@109½; Commercial, 109@109½; for bankers, do at short sight, 110¾@111.

LATEST.

There was an increased demand for money to day from the Stock exchange, owing to an increased operative feeling, but the market remains easy and there is no change in rates. The rates for call loans remain at 6@7 per cent. Prime bankers' bills are quoted at 109@109½ for 60 days, and 110¾@110¾ for short sight.

The bond market was a little easier towards the close of the day at 106¾, cash quotations. The Government securities were strong this afternoon, with a fair demand at our quotations: Registered, 1881, 114¼@114¾; Coupons, 1881, 114¾@114¾; 5-20 Registered, 1862, 106¼@106¾; 5-20 Coupons, 1862, 106¼@106¾; 5-20 Coupons, 1864, 107¼@107¾; 5-20 Coupons, 1865, 107¼@107¾. The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out interest to the amount of $8,000,000.

The speculative feeling in railway shares has run high during the day, and a very heavy business was transacted at the various boards.

The following were the closing prices at four o'clock this afternoon: Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 35@35½; Canton, 59@59½; Cumberland, 67@67½; Quicksilver, 55@55½; Mariposa, 12@13; do preferred, 37@38; New York Central, 115@115½; Erie, 85½; Reading, 104@104½; Michigan Central, 117@117½; Michigan Southern, 93@93½; Illinois Central, 126@126½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93¾; Rock Island, 102; Northwestern, 69@69½; do preferred, 84¾; Fort Wayne, 111@112.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Cotton firmer under reports of a frost in Georgia, at 32c for middling uplands; sales of 1,000 bales. New Orleans, Flour market quiet and scarcely so firm, at $10,90@11,50 for extra State; $12,50@13,50 for ex. round hoop Ohio, and $12,50@13,50 for extra Genesee. Wheat heavy and steady at $2,71 in bond. Wheat receipts, 603,802 bush; market less active but without decided change; sales 98,000 bush at $2,72@2,75 for common to good new No 2 Chicago and Milwaukee, and $2,80@2,85 for inferior do. Barley less active and lower, at $2,50@2,58 for No 2 now at State, $1,25@1,30 for mixed Western, and $1,30@1,40 for do West in bond, and $1,60@1,65 for do free—the latter price for choice. Barley Malt quiet. Corn receipts, 88,000 bush; market less active but without decided change; sales 180,000 bush, but at $1,12@1,13 for inferior, $1,09@1,11 for steamer and $1,14@1,15 for mixed Western in store and afloat, and $1,16@1,20 for yellow Western. Receipts of Oats, 53,000 bush; market heavy and Milwaukee, and 39@40 for State; market firm, but quiet. Petroleum firmer, at 35c for Crude, and 50c for Refined in Bond. Pork less active but without decided change; sales 1,000 bbls Refined in Bond, for December, January and February, at 38c. Pork dull and heavy, and irregular, at $29,50@30,50 for new mess, closing at $30,00 cash, $31,75@32,00 for Old Mess, and $27@27,50 for Prime. The total stock, Old and New, Nov. 1st, 1866, with the exception of one yard, the returns of which have not been sent in, is 25,267 barrels, same date last month, 47,095 bbls; same date last year, 69,755 bbls. Beef at about previous prices; total stock, Old and New, Nov. 1, 1866, 5,726 pkgs; same date last month, 9,625 pkgs; same date last year, 20,561 pkgs. Beef Hams heavy, at $27@43,00. Bacon inactive; Cumberland, $15,00. Cut Meats heavy, at 14@14½c for shoulders, and 16@18c for Hams. Dressed Hogs lower, at 11½@11¾c for Western. Lard heavy and lower, at 13½@13¾c for Butter unchanged, at 29@33c for Ohio, 30@34c for State, and 30@33c for Orange county pails. Cheese dull, at 8@17c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, November 1.—The market has ruled dull, closing, this afternoon, inactive for grain, except barley, buyers and sellers being apart. Flour—$12,25@12,50 for No. 1 spring, $13 for double extra, and $16 for double extra St. Louis. Wheat—$2,50@2,53 for No 1 Milwaukee and $2,40@2,41 for Fort Washington club. Corn—No. 2 to arrive, $1,10. Oats quiet. Barley, $1,05; Canada, to arrive; at 97c in bond.

The splendid low pressure packet Quickstep, Capt. Sam Barr Jr., with Mr. J. W. Floyd in the office, is the regular packet for Cincinnati to-day, leaving promptly at 12 o'clock, and passengers and shippers should bear this fact in mind. Here is a chance for those desiring to make a quick trip to the "Queen City."

The Kate Robinson is filling up steadily for St. Louis, and will soon be ready to take her departure. She has excellent accommodations for passengers, and the Lent Leoti will, we presume, leave for the same point to-day.

The Ida Rees No. 2 arrived at Oil City yesterday, and the Peerless left here for that point last evening. The Allegheny River packets appear to be doing a fair business. It is unfortunate that the water in the Allegheny does not hold out for any consuerable length of time.

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The Armenia, Capt. A. C. McCallum, is now in Burgundy, New Orleans, and will be the first boat out for that point.

Says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of Wednesday: Capt. Alex. Frazer came home yesterday with the bank of the steamer Silver Cloud, the Nightingale, at Evansville, and came through by rail. Last evening he was reported considerably better. Capt. Ed. Evans, of the Wheeling Bend, was in the city yesterday, and left for Cairo last evening. The Silver Cloud No. 2 takes her departure for Pittsburgh this evening at five o'clock.

The Silver Cloud and Maggie Hays were loading at Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Tuesday. The *Commercial*, of Tuesday, has the following items:

Capt. Jas. W. Nelson died at Oxford, Ohio, on the 27th inst., of congestive chills, in the forty-second year of his age.

Jonathan Hamilton, of Gallipolis, has purchased a large wharfboat at Pittsburgh, to take the place of one of the boats at present in use at Gallipolis. It has capacity for over 500 tons.

Capt. I. S. Little, late of the Blue Wing No. 3, has purchased the wharfboat at Gallipolis, formerly owned by the above Cincinnati. He will superintend the business in person.

Capt. A. D. Johnston, late in the office of Sam. Parker, now loading for New Orleans.

The Emperor left New Orleans for Cincinnati yesterday, with a full freight, including one hundred Texas cattle.

Captain James P. Jack succeeds Captain McCarty in the office of the Messenger, leaving for New Orleans to-day, at noon.

Captain E. Y. Batchelor will drop the Alice Dean down to the levee, and follow the John H. Groesbeck to New Orleans. The Alice is also under order.

Capt. Jesse Y. Hurd left for St. Louis, on last night's train, to resume command of the Mississippi.

Capt. A. D. Arm-trong arrived from New Orleans yesterday, in the boat.

RIVER NEWS.

The river is falling steadily at this point with but eleven feet in the channel by the marks last evening, and but little over ten feet by the Monongahela marks. At Oil City yesterday the Allegheny was falling with four and half feet in the channel at that point. The weather yesterday was unsettled and raw with indications about equally favorable for either rain or snow.

The Robt. Moore, from Portsmouth, and the Camelia, from Cincinnati, constitute the arrivals. The latter boat was compelled to tie up at Wheeling for some days and wait for water.

The Bayard for Parkersburg, was the only departure yesterday, and the Lent Leoti will, we presume, leave for the same point to-day.

The Ida Rees No. 2 arrived at Oil City yesterday, and the Peerless left here for that point last evening. The Allegheny River packets appear to be doing a fair business. It is unfortunate that the water in the Allegheny does not hold out for any consuerable length of time.

The Kate Robinson is filling up steadily for St. Louis, and will soon be ready to take her departure. She has excellent accommodations for passengers, and the Lent Leoti will be in charge of careful and experienced officers.

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STEAMBOATS.

FOR CAIRO, MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The fine passenger steamer

ARMENIA .....Capt. A. C. M'CALLUM.

Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on SATURDAY, at 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to

FLAG & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer

KATE ROBINSON.....Capt. ROBINSON.

Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, IN THIS DAY, at 1 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI.—The splendid side-wheel steamer

QUICKSTEP.....Capt. S. BARR, Jr.

J. W. Floyd, Clerk, will run as a REGULAR PACKET, as announced above, leaving on FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG.—The new and elegant passenger steamer

BAYARD.....Capt. GEORGE MOORE.

Leaves Pittsburgh

MONDAY AND THURSDAY.....at 11 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Parkersburg

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.....at 2 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board. oct16:tf

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And dealers in Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce. Cash advances made on consignments. Office and Warehouse, No. 396 PENN STREET, opposite Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy2:65

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AND MANUFACTURING METALLURGISTS, BLOOM IRON and STEEL MANUFACTURERS, RAIL ROAD and CLAY, &c. Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 FIRST STREET, Storage Embankments solicited.

ALEX. M'BANE.....S. ANDERSON

M'BANE & ANDERSON, COMMISSION

MERCHANTS and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE, Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh. ap21:ly

THOS. POTTER.....JOHN AIKEN.....P. A. SHEPARD

POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD

Commission Merchants, and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Onions, Potatoes, &c., &c. No. 70 LIBERTY STREET, Opposite Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.

WM. P. BECK.....THOS. MITCHELL

WM. P. BECK & CO., No. 185

Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and dealers in Country Produce, Provisions, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Dried Fruits, &c., Salt and Lime. jy16

W. CLIFF.....OTIS SHEPARD

CLIFF & SHEPARD, Commission

MERCHANTS and dealers in Flour, Grain and Produce, and Distillers of the Spirit. Highest market prices paid for unsound flour, unless it be of a low quality, middlings; and even then the brand is scraped off. So careful were the people of the Keystone State that none of their flour of the grade of superfine or fine would be sent out of their State of unsound quality or condition. Would that the Pennsylvania millers to look to the condition and quality of their wheat, in order to secure to themselves a fair competition in the shipping market.

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,

Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Salt, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh manufactures generally 18 and 114 Second street, Pittsburgh.

F. REYMER.....HENRY REYMER.....WM. D. BEYMER.

REYMER & BROS., (Successors to

Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts and Spices, Confectionery, Sugars, Molasses, &c. Nos. 120 and 122 Wood Street, above Fifth Pittsburgh. ly22:ly

ROBT. KNOX.....ANDREW KNOX.

R. KNOX & SON, Commission

MERCHANTS and Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE generally, No. 79 Diamond, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City. jy19

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission

And Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese. Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Saleratus, Linseed Oil, Lard Oil, Tanners' Oil and Produce generally, Nos. 144 and 146 Front street, Pittsburgh

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GRAFF & REITER, PRODUCE,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and purchasers for all Pittsburgh Manufactures, Warehouse, No. 215 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN L. HOUSE.....EDWARD HOUSE.....WM. A. HOUSE.

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ors to J. L. House & Co., wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets Pittsburgh, Pa.

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facturers of Lard oils, and Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Crude and Refined Petroleum, Nos. 88 and 70 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Refinery, Allegheny City.

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